THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Boarding and Day School.

MRS. BONNEY has opened, at No. 7, Portland Place, Hongkew, a Boarding and Day School for Chinese Children. Thorough instruction will be given the pupils in all the English studies suitable to their age, either in primary or advanced classes. The School will be conducted entirely on the plan of our English Home Schools; and a maternal care exercised over the manners and habits of the Scholars.

European dress and food would be preferred for all, but those pupils who desire to continue their Chinese costume will have Chinese food at a table by themselves; though no distinction in their respective classes.

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Boarders, if furnished foreign food and dress.....ditto $50
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C. V. R. BONNEY.

13de 1351 Shanghai, 13th Sept., 1870.

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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J. BROADHURST TOOTAL.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England..(*tel.*)...	Nov. 8	Hankow, ...Nov.	25
San Francisco....	Oct. 1	Yokohama, ... „	21
Hongkong, ...	Nov. 23	Nagasaki, ... „	25
Tientsin, ...	„ 20	Foochow, ... „	21

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, ...Aug. 17 } Received via Brindisi
Shanghai, ... „ 11 } Oct. 1st.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1870. Night. Min.	1870. Day. Max.	1869. Night. Min.	1869. Day. Max.
Nov. 22	42	64	47	56
„ 23	46	66	43	64
„ 24	52	71	44	65
„ 25	60	75	41	60
„ 26	55	62	44	67
„ 27	50	52	46	66
„ 28	43	46	36	50

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

(WOOSUNG.)

Date. 1870.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	°
Nov. 20 L.W.	6.24	13.01	W. by S.	2	b	30.46	34
„ 20 H.W.	10.48	20.07	N. N. W.	4	b	30.51	48
„ 21 L.W.	7.20	12.01	Z	0	f	30.42	41
„ 21 H.W.	11.36	20.10	S. by E.	2	b	30.40	55
„ 22 L.W.	8.04	11.08	Z	0	f	30.35	46
„ 22 H.W.	0.08	22.02	E. N. E.	1	b	30.32	56
„ 23 L.W.	8.52	11.10	S.E by S.	2	f	30.34	59
„ 23 H.W.	0.36	23.02	„	4	b	30.29	64
„ 24 L.W.	9.24	11.10	„	3	c	30.30	67
„ 24 H.W.	1.20	23.05	S. by E.	4	c	30.23	68
„ 25 L.W.	9.57	12.01	S. W.	2	m	30.2[illegible]	70
„ 25 H.W.	1.52	23.04	N. N. W.	3	m	30.18	71
„ 26 L.W.	10.16	12.09	N.EbyN.	2	c	30.32	59
„ 26 H.W.	2.40	23.06	„	4	c	30.29	59

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12.) I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightuing; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "James S. Stone"—Mrs. C. H. Phinney. Per "Ottawa"—Lieuts. Tueson, and Dryer, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, 2 servts., Madson, Donovan, and Jenkins, and 88 Chinese. Per "Nanzing"—Mr. Moffat, and 36 Chinese. Per "Tszru"—Capt. Steward, Mr. Gillinghame, and 8 Japanese. Per "Sydenham" from Auckland, N. Z.—Mr. Witt, Mrs. Wilkins, and daughter. Per "Coldinghame"—3 Japanese. Per "Costa Rica" from Japan—Miss Fanny Temple, Captain Shaw, Messrs. L. Rouzelot and servant, W. A. Wadsworth, Lewis B. Stone, A. Schroers, A. A. Fisher, J. Maitland and servant, P. Clausen, Geo. Wilson, P. Schoenbergen, Wm. Jenkinson, W. R. Williams. A. Cock and servant, 3 Japanese and 16 Chinese. Per "Venus" from Hongkong—Col. C. N. Goulding.

DEPARTED.—Per "Sunda" For Suez—H. E. W. Sick, Messrs. Balabio, and Pode. For Hongkong—Hon. H. Gibb, Messrs. Weller, Stollery, Locock, Lanes, Fleming, Foreman, and Lallis. Per "Oregonian" For Nagasaki—Mr. H. Church. For Yokohama—Messrs. E. Butzon, Buckheister, and Molin. Per "Norna" for Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Pitmann, Messrs. C. Pustorjee, and Mangers, and 29 Chinese.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1870.

REVERTING once more to the subject of Chunghow's embassy to Europe, we must confess to the feeling of more than ordinary astonishment at the slight which seems to have been passed by Prince Kung, on Mr. W. H. Seward. It seems in the last degree unlikely that so foolish a step, in the present conjuncture, could have been intended by the Prince as a gratuitous insult to one whose position was unquestioned; while on the other hand there is really no reason to suppose that the Prince was or could be ignorant of that position. The effect of such an act, on the success of the mission, cannot fail to be felt by the party of the Regency, to represent which, more especially, Chunghow has proceeded on his voyage to

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Europe. That that party should at one and the same moment be, by a high official, in Europe a humble suppliant to foreign powers; and in China, by another but little superior in rank, should have relapsed into a more than ordinary expression of ill-timed ideas of superiority, by rejecting an interview with a foreign official of equal rank, is difficult to believe on any hypothesis of that party working in these matters of its own free will. We have lately shown how considerable was the accretion to the strength of the Chinese party represented by Tsêng and Li, after the pusillanimous conduct of Chung-how in Tientsin; but few have noticed how rapid, since that event, has been the advance of that party to real power. The call of Tseng-kwo-fan to Tientsin, to enquire into the circumstances of the massacre; the report given by him; the summons to Li and Ting—the former with his army, the most powerful and united in China—to take part in the settlement; the shelving of Chung-how and Ma in the enquiries; the subsequent appointment of Li as Viceroy of Chihli, and the return of Tsêng to his old post at Nanking, where Ma's conduct had probably in some measure undone the web so carefully formed by Tsêng during his previous tenure; all point to the conclusion that the Regency is now the representation of a government little more real than that of the *Rois Fainéants* of France in the seventh and eighth centuries. In this position of affairs, we can probably discover a clue to more than one apparent paradox. The failure of Chung-how's Mission would, in the eyes of the Chinese party, be another triumph little short of that gained by his conduct at the time of the massacre; while his success, by staving off for the time foreign interference, would afford the chiefs of the party a longer time to work out their machinations without fear of disturbance. It was thus, probably, that so severe a pressure was put on Chung-how to induce his departure that, if native reports be true, his life was in danger in case of refusal; while, again, it may be desired to change the probability of his failure in the object of the mission, into a certainty. To gain this end, no surer means could be adopted than that undertaken at Peking, the other day. Diplomatists are proverbially alive to any apparent personal slight. The device therefore of wounding their feelings by an insult to a fellow official, was in itself worthy of a Chinese statesman; to make that insult come from a party which it could not fail of injuring in a vital point was, we may add, worthy of Tsêng-kwo-fan himself. It adds probability to this view of the matter, that Prince Kung and Wên-seang, whom we may fairly consider as the chiefs of the Manchu party, have by one means or other been prevented taking any active part in the direction of affairs. By a curious fatality, one or both happen to be ill when their presence is most required; and still more curiously this illness seems to be isochronous with the movements of Tsêng. The education of the young Emperor has been carried out on principles which show a settled determination to degrade still further the already feeble family of T'ai-tsoo. It has now fallen to the lot of his Regency to be reduced to the same level of subserviency. We are much mistaken if the course of a few years does not bring in its train events more important to our interests in China than any that have preceded.

Yet, in this juncture, we find ourselves literally unrepresented; Mr. Wade has identified himself with a policy which is rapidly drifting us into the very complications it was designed to avoid; and shows no symptom of a return to that vigorous tone by which alone our relations with an Eastern State can be safely maintained. We make all allowance for the restrictions imposed on him by the Home Government; but his influence was lent to the forging of those chains; and we have yet to learn that he has made the events of the last two years a text for advising the Foreign Office to go back from its mistaken path. We fear, rather, that he sees the political situation too much with the eyes of those about him, who are interested in colouring the view.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 7th October arrived on the 26th, with telegrams to the 31st idem. Fighting has taken place near Besancon with varied success; on the 22nd the Prussians were successful; a week later, a corps of Baden troops appears to have been heavily defeated. The Gardes Mobiles have successfully repelled a body of Prussians who were attempting to cut the Amiens and Rouen railway. There has also been heavy fighting round Paris. The French vigorously repulsed the Prussians near St. Denis, on the 28th, but were driven back on the 30th October. 173,000 men surrendered at Metz, including 3 Marshals, 6,000 officers, and 2,000 guns, besides 40,000,000 francs. The French Government denounce the surrender as an act of treachery on Bazaine's part. Negociations for an armistice were going on. M. Thiers was passing between Tours, Paris and Versailles.

On the same day we received advices viâ Kiachta, to the 8th November—eighteen days only from London. Negociations for an armistice had been broken off, in consequence of France refusing to cede territory; and a bombardment of Paris was threatened.

The homeward mail leaves to-morrow, in the M. M. steamer *Phase*. After this, the French mail will leave only once a month, till further notice.

A meeting of Treaty Consuls was held on the 23rd instant, at which several subjects of local interest came up for discussion. Among them were the validity of the Soochow bridge charter. The lighting and buoying of the Yangtsze approaches, the clearing away of wrecks and the deepening of the Wusung channel where necessary. Precautionary measures against accidents at Rifle Butts. Exemption of outside roads from Chinese government tax. Difficulties attending verification of evidence by *post-mortem* examination, at inquests on Chinese killed by foreigners. War and other taxes by Chinese local authorities, within the limits of the Settlements. These are all matters which have forced themselves into notice lately; and we are glad to know that the Consuls have resolved to take combined action in regard to them.

The Rifle competition came to an end on Thursday, Captain Maclean winning the Council's Challenge, Sergeant Sim the Musketry Instructor's prize, and Private Bird the Portuguese Cup.

The annual Athletic Sports meeting came off on the 26th instant, under fortunate circumstances as regards weather, though the attendance was hardly so good as we have seen on previous occasions. Neither was the time made very startling; but this may have been in some measure due to the comprising of all the events into one day, which involved tired men running. A full report will be found elsewhere.

The first meet of the Pony Paper Hunt was on Saturday. It was won by Mr. Bidwell, on *Gilderoy*.

A St. Andrew's dinner is announced for the 30th instant, and a performance of the Amateur Dramatic Corps on the following evening. Both had originally been fixed for the same day. The Shanghai community, however, is not so large but that two so attractive affairs as an Amateur performance and a Saint Andrew's dinner must interfere with each other; and the A. D. C. did kindly, in giving way to the fixed festival.

The S. Y. C. Regatta, for the House-Boat and Yacht races, is also to be resumed on Wednesday, so that there will be no lack of festivity on the ancient festival.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society took place last evening, when Dr. Macgowan read a paper on "Man's Place in the Chinese Materia Medica, with some remarks on medical jurisprudence in China."

A programme has been handed to us, of a projected weekly publication in French, to be called "Le Nouvelliste de Shanghai." It will be published every Monday morning at 10 A.M., beginning from the 5th proximo; and its projectors hope eventually to be able to change it into a daily sheet. We wish our new contemporary all success, and see no reason why, as a French paper flourishes in Yokohama, one should not succeed in Shanghai.

For many years, a peal of bells and a clock, belonging to the Church Trustees, have lain *perdu* in a godown, for want of a tower in which to place them. The want of a Fire Alarm has been lately much felt; and a scheme has been devised for meeting both requirements at once, by erecting a Bell

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tower over the N.E. entrance to the Church compound. The tower is to be 80 feet in height, and is to cost Tls. 3,000 which will be contributed from the following sources:—

English Municipal Council ..	Tls. 1000	already formally appropriated.
French do. do. ..	Tls. 500	
Fire Department.....	Tls. 1000	
Leaving	Tls. 500	to be collected.
To complete	Tls. 3000	required.

Mr. Graham Sandford passed through Shanghai, a few days ago, to take up the post of Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, vacant by the recent death of Mr. Conolly. It is said that Mr. Wade is likely to go home in the spring.

We publish elsewhere, a letter from Mr. C. Mitchell Grant, regarding the missing telegrams from Mr. Wade about the Tientsin massacre. Their non-arrival in England had given rise to apprehension that Mr. Wade had omitted to send home early information of an event which he was known to underrate. But Mr. Grant says telegrams were received, though from the imperfect address of the envelope, and the fault of a clerk in the Russian telegraph office, they were delayed. Such carelessness is in itself highly reprehensible; and we regret the delay the more, in reflecting that the employment of a special courier would have obviated any danger of such oversight, and would have secured the transmission of the telegrams as early as that sent by Mr. Grant. Official advices, in such a case, ought surely not to be behind private news.

It was pretty certain that the promise of the Peking Government to give publicity throughout the Empire to the final edict regarding the Tientsin massacre, would be carried out imperfectly. And, in effect, we hear that it is posted outside the East and North gates of Shanghai, in the guise of a communication to the Taotai from the Viceroy; is written in the smallest characters on the least startling of paper, and seems specially prepared to escape notice. But if this be the case at the largest treaty port, where the officials might be sure that foreigners will look out, what may we expect in the interior, where there is no check on their eccentricities? The edict should be posted, everywhere, in its proper shape, as an Imperial Edict. In its present form it will do no good whatever.

The following proclamation by the Chehsien, in regard to kidnapping females, has been posted prominently on the city walls.

"Chu, the acting Chih-hsien of Shanghai, a titular Prefect, and expectant sub-Prefect, issues the following proclamation.

The Chih-hsien is informed that, in the city and in the out-lying towns and country, there are certain old hags and destitute villains, known by the name of pai-mai-i (white ants), who, for the sake of gain, decoy away and sell young married women and girls, thus separating husband and wife, mother and daughter. Such crimes, being intentionally committed, cannot be allowed to escape without severe punishment, and the Chih-hsien will deal rigorously with such cases as may be brought before him. But he could not bear to punish till he has warned, and therefore issues this notification for the information of residents and others. Henceforth, let all diligently reform themselves, repent, and turn from their former wrong-doing, from being vicious become virtuous, and never again tread in the old paths. Those daring to act otherwise, on being informed against, or on being seized and brought to this Yamên, will be punished with the utmost severity—being beaten till they die beneath the rod.

"Residents or others seizing and bringing bound to this yamên any accomplices of the villains who kidnap and sell females, will, on the case being proved, receive a reward of fifty dollars. Those who knowingly take such women for wives or concubines, as well as the constables who fail to report the cases of seduction which occur in their districts, will be punished with twofold severity. The Chih-hsien's words will be followed by corresponding actions; no clemency will be shown. Do not say you were not forewarned. Let each obey with trembling; oppose not.

A special proclamation."

We hear of a rather amusing incident which occurred during a recent trip up country. A gentleman was out shooting, with an attendant coolie from among his boatmen. Coming to a hill, he wished to ascend it, and take a look at the country. The coolie appearing tired, he told him he need not follow, but gave him his gun to hold, and wait at the foot. Returning, neither coolie nor gun were to be found; and, after a long search, nothing remained but to go back to the boat. He thought he had a grievance, in the disappearance of the coolie and the gun; but the lowdah took quite another view. Enquiries and complaints were met by a declaration that he (the lowdah) dared not go back to Shanghai without the missing man, whose family would insist that he had been shot, and would hold him responsible. Losing the gun was bad enough; but this was rather adding insult to injury. However, eventually Shanghai was reached, and the task of searching for the thief has been entrusted to the Police.

We reprint, from the *Chinese Recorder*, an interesting paper by Dr. Dudgeon, on the history of Russian Missions to China. Dr. Dudgeon is, however, evidently far, as yet, from the end of his subject.

A new schooner named the *Sea-Bird*, intended for the Coast and Japan trade, was successfully launched on the 24th inst., from Messrs. Morrice and Bhencke's yard.

A Soochow correspondent writes that the Futai's mother died on 25th instant, at the age of 90. This will of course necessitate Ting's temporary retirement from official life. Three years is the customary period of retreat.

We regret very much to hear of the sudden death of the Taotai of Ningpo. Our correspondent writes that "he was found speechless by his attendants, at 5 A.M. on the 24th, and died shortly after. He had no previous illness. He was one of the best officials who have been at Ningpo for many years, gentlemanly and friendly towards foreigners, and just toward his countrymen. Ningpo suffers under the same misfortune as Shanghai—a bigoted, obstructive and hostile Chehsien, so that the Taotai's loss will be the more felt." Our correspondent adds:—"Dent and Co.'s late premises have been advertised for sale here, by circular. There has been another native failure, and more are expected."

In his Report on the trade of Ningpo for 1869, Mr. Bowra gives the following interesting particulars of a system of Life Insurance in vogue among the junks plying from that port. "It was forced upon the several guilds, by the difficulty experienced in obtaining sailors on a coast so infested with pirates as that of Che-kiang a few years' since. In case of capture by pirates, the guild redeems the sailors by payment of a ransom, and in case of death at the hands of pirates, the guild undertakes to pay a stipulated sum to the friends of the deceased. Every Shan-tung junk entering the port pays a fee of $100 to the guild, in consideration of which the guild furnishes a convoy, and moreover pays for loss or damage to vessels or cargo resulting from piratical attacks. No insurances are effected on native junks against perils of the sea or loss arising from accidents caused by the operations of natural causes. Chinkiang and Fo-kien junks have similar insurances in their respective guilds, but at lower rates—the Shan-tung guild employing a steamer, the others junks, as convoy vessels."

A Tientsin correspondent informs us that the four men who were specially selected as murderers of the Russians, have not yet been executed; the Russian Consul-General not having yet satisfied himself that they are really the culprits. The bodies of the sixteen others who were beheaded on the 19th ulto. have not yet been buried. The Salt Guild are talking of defraying the expenses of a public funeral, and of erecting to them a memorial temple. There is less apparent excitement among the people, and Foreigners have several times passed through the city without molestation. One of the American Mission chapels is nearly rebuilt. It is not yet decided whether the Chinese shall be requested to rebuild, or to pay the cost of rebuilding, the English Chapels.

From Swatow we have news of the daring plunder, by Chinese, of a foreign vessel wrecked close to the port. Particulars will be found on another page.

On Friday, the 4th November, a cargo-boat belonging to Messrs. Hedge & Co., with about 50 tons of tea, went ashore on a bank between Foochow and the Pagoda Anchorage. It was immediately attacked and plundered by the Chinese who, unterrified by the display and use of firearms, drove the foreigners in charge out of the boat, carried off all the tea, valued at between two and three thousand pounds, cut up the cargo boat for firewood, and carried it off. The tea belonged to Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., who were we believe fully insured. We understand that Mr. Delano, the American Consul, has brought the matter before the Chinese Authorities and demanded an indemnity. This outrage was perpetrated within the limits of a Treaty port, in sight of the Arsenal and its fleet of gunboats.

Captain Shortt, R. N., has taken up the post of Commodore, at Hongkong. Chunghow has arrived. He was to leave on the 23rd for Canton, to pay his respects to a high official who was formerly his tutor.

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Editorial Selections.

MR. WADE'S POLICY.

While the attitude taken by H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires in regard to late events has been very generally blamed, some few have stood by him; declaring that the Blue Book will prove his conduct to have been admirable, and will signally confound his detractors. Having ourselves expressed a clear opinion in regard to Mr. Wade's policy, we may at once say that we do not doubt the next China Blue Book will be enriched by very admirable letters from his pen. We do not doubt that he has pressed frequently and urgently upon Prince Kung, the duty of punishing the Tientsin rioters. But this does not at all affect our belief that Mr. Wade's policy has been wrong, and has tended to weaken the prestige and lessen the security of foreigners generally in the country. Mr. Wade started from the false assumption that the occurrence at Tientsin was a "street row," and so overlooked half its significance. A tune played from a false key-note cannot be a good one, however energetically the keys may be struck. Not only is the action of a Minister important, in such a case, but his opinion. For his action will obviously fall short of the mark if he take a narrow view of the difficulty which confronts him. He may clear the wall, and yet fall into a ditch on the other side. And it seems to us that this is pretty nearly what Mr. Wade has done. By dint of frequent remonstrance, he has aided greatly to impel the Government to make a reparation, which would not be unreasonable if the affair had been an unpremeditated riot; but which falls lamentably short of the real requirements of the case, and rather encourages than guards against similar outrage in future. The punishment of the rioters was an act of justice on which it was necessary to insist; but it would not deter a mob from committing a similar outrage elsewhere, under similar instigation. The only effect, hitherto, has been to irritate the people of Tientsin, who look upon themselves as doubly wronged. They were first instigated by their Rulers, to the riot; and the latter, now, under foreign pressure, turn round and punish them for doing as they were told. The important matter was to punish the instigators of the riot—the conspirators through whose influence a nearly simultaneous excitement was produced at Nanking, at Chinkiang, at Kiukiang, at Yangchow, at Woochang, at Ningpo, at Tungchow, at Shanghai, at Fatshan and at Tienmên, —at a variety of places throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and of whom the Tientsin mandarins were prominent agents and accomplices. Mr. Wade may have opened his eyes, more lately, to the extent of the danger. The delay in punishing the Tientsin culprits was sufficiently significant. But it will be difficult, now, to remedy the first mistake. And circumstances do not lead us to hope that an inclination exists, to do so. The withdrawal of the Marines from Newchwang is a circumstance not important in itself, but very important as an indication of the spirit which guides Mr. Wade's policy. To appreciate it properly, we must go back to the first few weeks after the occurrence of the massacre.

It was pretty generally known at the time, that Mr. Wade viewed unfavourably the formation of the Volunteer Corps in Shanghai; but we can hardly believe the reports which reach us, of the extent to which he carried his indignation. We are told that, not only was censure bestowed where it was possible; but that, where remonstrance only could be uttered, it flowed with a vigour that would have been refreshing, had it been directed against the authors of the Tientsin massacre, instead of against men who wished to avert a similar fate. He is said to have opined that, by defending ourselves, we should lose all right to compensation, if an outbreak did occur. In short, the British Representative hesitated only at the one step which would have at once turned every Englishman into a soldier. Had he but directly ordered British subjects not to enrol, the numbers in the ranks would have been doubled in a week. It seems almost incredible that the leader under whom the Shanghai Volunteers won the battle of Muddyfoot, should have so completely changed his views; and still more strange that a British Minister should object to his countrymen taking precautions for their safety. We recall Sir Walter Scott's comment on Byron's denunciation of the author of Waverley, for taking money for his writings—"God help the bear that may not suck its own paws." It is rather hard if a man may not do the best he can, to protect himself, when his Government neglects precaution. It is rather hard if a man who sees his neighbours being murdered helplessly in the adjoining house, may not lay hand on a revolver, for fear of irritating the murderers. Yet this would seem to be the drift of Mr. Wade's thought. On what other plea could the Volunteer Corps be objectionable, than because they might annoy the good Chinese? On what other ground can the marines have been removed, at the last moment, from Newchwang, than because their presence might imply distrust of the Imperial Authorities? Admiral Kellett did not want to take them away. The request for their despatch thither, and for their removal, both came from Mr. Wade. And, if it be true that straws show the direction of a current, we cannot but infer a weakness of policy inconsistent with the political situation.

It is refreshing to turn once more, from such lamentable vacillation, to old Lord Palmerston's dictum, in regard to the formation of Volunteers at Canton. "I have to state to you, "that I do not think it advisable to "discourage British residents from "forming themselves into an armed "association for their common and "mutual defence against such attacks. "On the contrary, it seems to me that "such a measure is wise and expe "pedient. * * * I consider that "Consul Macgregor (Mr. Wade?) pro-"ceeds on an entirely erroneous prin-"ciple, in thinking that organisation "for defence is dangerous, by tending "to irritate the mob. Foreigners "should of course abstain from any "act of agression or provocation to-"wards the Chinese; but they are much "more likely to be attacked if they are "unable to defend themselves, than if "they are prepared to resist aggression. "There is no greater incentive to out-"rage on the part of the turbulent and "lawless, than a belief that the persons "whom they would like to insult or to "plunder, may be assailed with success, "and plundered with impunity."

THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF CHINESE IN ROMAN CHARACTERS.

It is seldom that we have to look in vain for some topic of interest in our contemporary the *Chinese Recorder*; and, therefore, in reviewing a paper in the number for the present month, we need only say that the rest of the number keeps up its reputation. Although somewhat abstruse in its style, to suit the general reader, and although affected in its philological ideas, the paper we refer to, by the Revd. J. Gulick, makes some sensible observations on the best system of orthography for representing, in Roman characters, the sounds of the Chinese language. So well worn a subject needs, we might suppose, scarcely another exposition; yet, when we see how grievously Sinologues have differed and continue to differ on this subject, we must hail any system which might conduce to unite into one the peculiarities of many. The main fault in all systems hitherto put forward is, that they have simply been attempts to reproduce, in Roman characters, the sounds which, to the writer's ear often false, have been given to the Chinese word in the dialect to which he was most accustomed. From the time of Samedo and the earlier Portuguese Missionaries, who first made us acquainted with the Chinese language and sounds, down to the publication of the Tsü-erh-chi, this system has been too invariably followed; and in the last book we find it carried to an extreme so great as to overlie many of the undoubted excellencies of the work, and to reduce it to the level of a mere dialectical vocabulary, in place of what it was announced to be—a help to the study of Chinese. The Revd. T. Edkins and Dr. Williams were, probably, in this respect the least obnoxious to blame; while the former has, with commendable energy and in a philological spirit, striven to work out the early history of the language, and to deduce therefrom, not merely the causes of many apparent irregularities, but its general connection with the fundamental languages of the great Aryan family.

No visitor to China of a few weeks standing, can fail to observe the multiplicity of dialects spoken by those with whom he is brought in contact. He perhaps discovers his Southern servant forced for a time, on arriving at a Northern port, to make use of the jargon denominated pidgin English, to render himself understood by the natives on the spot. The idea that the two speak different languages is therefore irresistible, and it is only after long study and persevering application of certain general rules, that he discovers that, although a local patois has succeeded in shrouding the similarity

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of the sounds, in reality the two thus forced to resort to an alien idiom, are yet speaking one and the same language,—with changes of pronunciation and intonation indeed, but with these changes formed for each locality on so regular a system, that the whole empire, from Suchow to Kwangtung, may be looked upon, in spite of its numberless dialects, as possessing that great bond of union, a common language.

Taking up two books professing to represent the extremes of this dialectic difference, as the Revd. J. Chalmer's Cantonese Dictionary, and the affected Pekinese of the Tsü-erh-chi, we may wonder at the notion that any one could call the languages attempted to be represented, one. Looking again into such works as the Romanised version of the Bible in the Shanghai dialect, our wonder must of necessity increase. When, however, in place of sounds we proceed to examine the picture language of the Chinese, we obtain the first clue; we find pretty regular changes in pronunciation attending the one character; so that, could we once succeed in fixing its normal sound, a general rule would in most cases suffice to determine its local pronunciation. Leaving tones to one side, except the *Juhshing*—not in reality a tone, but as much the remains of a consonental ending as the final *Y* in *say* represents the *G* of the Saxon *sag-an*,—we may notice two peculiarities extending through the various dialects, provincial or mandarin, of which the language is composed, and which have formed the main difficulty in the adequate representation of true sounds; namely, this same *Juh-shing* and the difference between aspirated and non-aspirated consonants. Writers like the Revd. Mr. Edkins, following the example of the English language, have represented the silent ending of this tone in the mandarin dialect by the letter H., an addition which, without changing the form of the word, at once suggests the existence in the other dialects of the original consonant. Analogy from the tone, or the preceding vowel will, in most if not nearly all cases, enable the student of one of the dialects to supply, if making use of that dialect, the needful consonant. Unfortunately, however, the further degradation of the northern dialect has succeeded in almost destroying the trace of this *Juh-shing*, so that works like the Tsü-erh-chi, written with servile imitation of one of the extreme forms, leave out this, one of the really most prominent characteristics of the language, and one which, more than almost all others, proves its consanguinity with the ancient languages of the Aryan type. All English or French writers who have essayed to reduce to writing the spoken language, have stumbled at the difficulty presented by the aspirated sounds; and it is with the object of getting rid of this difficulty that Mr. Gulick has furnished the article referred to. Like the use of the silent H to represent a letter all but lost in the mandarin dialects, but of considerable power in the Southern and Eastern forms of the language, Mr. Gulick's proposal has the advantage of showing at a glance, the early connections of the language. Dividing consonants, as has been done by many philologists, into the two classes of *surds* and *sonants*, Mr. Gulick points out that this peculiarity of the Chinese language is in effect only the representation of such differences as exist amongst ourselves between the letters B. and P., K. and G., &c. The Chinese language being, however, more highly aspirated than our own, these differences have been removed into a higher key; but it will be readily perceived that the distinction between T. and D. is of similar nature to what has generally been represented in Chinese Romanised by the signs T.' and T. The analogy, however, can be carried further, as many of the coast dialects pitched, so to speak, in a lower key, have their sounds actually answering to the European pronunciation. Dialects like the Ningpo for instance have their full supply of *sonants*, probably even fuller than most European languages, while the so-called aspirates are scarcely pronounced in a higher key than the corresponding *surds*. Mr. Gulick carries this analogy further, by comparing the ancient usages of the language in its interpretation of similar sounds derived from foreign sources, as well as in the alphabetical rendering by outside nations of the ancient sounds of Chinese. Of Moderns introducing a system of writing Chinese sounds, the Russians alone seem to have got hold of this idea. It seems at first sight opposed to the practice of the Chinese to represent the unaspirated K. for instance, which is almost equivalent to the English letter of the same power, by the sign G. The suggested change, however, would have the effect of enabling the reader, not only more readily to perceive the difference between the simple and aspirated sound, but, in addition, to at once transfer it to those dialects where the sonants are still preserved.

It may in fact be taken for granted that no combination of letters, however cleverly put together, will enable the student, without instruction from a speaker, to gain an idea of the pronunciation of any character in any one of the dialects of China, Pekinese or otherwise. The plan proposed by Mr. Gulick would have the advantage that, with this assistance, it might readily be made available to teach not only one dialect, but the language of China taken as a whole. A Romanised system which would be equally comprehensible to the native of Kwantung, of Fuhkien, of Kiangsu, or Chihli, would go a long way towards simplifying the present cumbrous and artificial method of representing a patois rather than the language itself.

THE RELIEF OF CHINESE POOR.

With the return of cold weather, the problem of relieving the Chinese poor in our neighborhood, has again come up for discussion; and preliminary measures have been adopted which will, we trust, ensure an effective measure of help being afforded during the coming winter. The difficulty is, to prevent the incursion of lazy vagrants who have no just claim to support, but who will be attracted here from all parts of the country by the report that food is being liberally distributed, unless some check is put on their imposition. We hold that the only means of doing this effectually, is by exacting some amount of labour; and we regret to see an inclination on the part of the Relief Committee to amalgamate with the native charities in which this test is neglected. In China, as in England, the great difficulties are, to checkmate the impostor, and to find remunerative work for the able-bodied; and unless these two points are attained, the idle and unworthy swallow up the resources which would be adequate for the relief of the helpless and the unfortunate. In a word, vagrancy and mendicity are fostered instead of being repressed. Now we much doubt whether our benevolent Chinese friends have ever proposed to themselves the extirpation of mendicancy, which is one great aim of the foreigner; and if there is one thing more than another that has been fully and clearly demonstrated in connection with this whole subject, it is that mere money-giving to the mendicant is not, in truth, charity.

Archbishop Whately expressed himself strongly when he said, "I thank God that I never gave a penny to a beggar in my life;" yet what he implied was eminently true and charitable. What we must be ready to afford is, help to the helpless, under whatever form it may be called for—support for the aged and infirm; nursing and medicine for the sick; care and instruction for the children; detection and discipline for the impostor, and work for the able-bodied. This last-mentioned element is a *sine qua non* of success in any system; and it is with the deepest concern that we see the labor-test ignored, in the proposed method of dealing with this subject during the coming winter. There may be difficulties in the way of applying it, as there seems to be an undisguised reluctance to make the attempt; and it may be impossible to carry out a scheme of Chinese pauper-labor under Chinese supervision. But let an efficient head-man be appointed from among the foreigners, and there would be a most wholesome amount of work accomplished; roads could be made which are greatly needed; canals and ditches kept clean which are now the opprobrium of the place, and seed-beds of disease; sewerage and scavengering might be carried out so as to make a new place of Shanghai—especially the City within the walls.

We are not to be told that this is beyond our limits. So long as we are within the influence of the noxious exhalations from the native City which every Southern breeze blows over our Settlement, into our offices, dining rooms and chambers; so long have we a right to require that our atmosphere shall not be poisoned; but that means shall be taken to allow the breath of heaven to reach us with as little taint as possible, so that we may not live to leward of a Simoon of sweltering infection. When the inhabitants of a certain village on Staten Island found the Quarantine ground established alongside of them, and there appeared a consequent increase of mortality among themselves, because of infection; they urged, with some force, that the good people of New York expected

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too much, if they required them (the villagers) to "do their dying for them." And surely, we may also urge that it is requiring too much of us to breathe, during our hottest and sickliest months, a super-heated heavily-tainted atmosphere, blown to us from a city the streets and ditches and canals of which are seldom made clean and never kept so. Now is the time for doing this work, and the able-bodied pauper might be well employed in performing it. It is provoking to see the manner in which, already, the full-grown beggar, after making his daily raid on the shop-keepers in the city, hurries out of the South gate, towards evening, dressed in his newly-given straw wrapping, and carrying his basket of scraps to the sheds provided for him, where he makes his evening meal surrounded by heaps of garbage and filthy rubbish which his labor might well have been employed in removing. "Dirt," said Lord Palmerston, "is only matter in the wrong place;" and it is in removing such matter to its right place that we would like to see the able-bodied pauper occupied, under the eye of an energetic overseer.

Outports.

SWATOW.

We print, elsewhere, an interesting account of the wreck of the barque *Alice Thompson* near Swatow, during a typhoon in September last, and of the subsequent proceedings of the natives. A heavy gale coming on directly after she had anchored outside of Foochow, she broke her chains, and sail had to be set, and a course shaped for Swatow. She eventually struck, within a few miles of that port, and became a hopeless wreck. The Captain and crew made for the part of the beach off which she was lying, the former carrying some valuables in a belt. Directly he landed, he was seized, maltreated, robbed and stripped. At first, the people seemed inclined to murder him; but on his saying that the ship was English, and that there were others of the crew saved, to tell the tale, he was taken inland. A Custom House officer hearing of the accident, came overland, and endeavoured to stop the plunder, but utterly failed. A French priest eventually induced a native to point out where Captain Sclavo was, and guided the latter to Swatow.

Captain Sclavo believes that, but for the depredations of the natives, most of the wreck and cargo could have been saved for the benefit of the owners. He accordingly made a claim through H. B. M. Consul, on the Local Government, for the losses sustained by the misconduct of its subjects.

Value of the wreck of late bark *Alice Thompson*, by valuation of Messrs. Drowne & Co., Auctioneers in Swatow.....	$3,500
Cargo of poles belonging to the master,	3,527
Money and valuables robbed from his person and on board the wreck, as specified.....	1,155
Total.....	$ 8,182

The Mandarins at once sent a batch of soldiers to the villages near which the wreck had occurred, made vigorous search for the missing articles, and levied contributions with praiseworthy energy. Native report avers that from $10,000 to $15,000 were thus obtained—of which $1,000 was tendered to H.M. Consul, with a prospect of a further like sum in the future. Believing that the full amount had really been recovered, and that the balance had clung to official palms, Captain Sclavo declined to accept the proffered sum; and there, for the present, the matter rests. It is unfortunately most difficult to prove the peculation which is suspected; but the case is a very glaring one, occurring as it did within three miles of Swatow, and calls for some action. In this, as in every other respect, how the conduct of the Chinese differs from that which we hear of in Japan.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Grasshopper's* adventures on her voyage to Newchwang would form material for a volume, if any one on board would take the trouble to write it. She had tolerable weather on the first two days after leaving Taku, and had got within thirty miles of Newchwang when a northerly gale came on which blew her back to the bottom of the Gulf. She anchored once, but carried away her cable; got out of coal, but somehow struggled into Hu-lu-shan bay. Mr. McKean, who was on board, on his way to take up the post of assistant in H. M. Consulate, now volunteered to go overland to Newchwang, to obtain supplies. He reached safely, and a collection was made among the residents—ten tons from one man, fifteen from another, five from another, till about 100 tons had been got together, which were about to be despatched in a lighter, when the missing craft turned up, in charge of the *Salamis*. The latter had found her at anchor in Hu-lu-shan bay, and towed her up, very nearly drowning her in the effort. The *Grasshopper* is pretty good at taking in water on her own account; the sea was breaking over, while she was kicking about in the Gulf, so badly that nothing could be cooked; and the speed at which the *Salamis* dragged her, took her more under water than over it. Eventually she was got close to the mouth of the river, when it came on to blow so hard that the entrance could not be attempted, and both vessels had to anchor. The *Grasshopper* took the opportunity to drag her anchor three miles out to seaward. The *Salamis* sent her another anchor and cable, but she still dragged another three miles, the second night. The *Salamis* then went up and lashed her alongside. Eventually, she was got into port, and took the opportunity, when being put into her dock, to get stuck across the entrance. A high tide however will enable her to get safely though this last difficulty; and when she is in, she had better stay there, a permanent battery, for the defence of the port, not of course against the good Chinese; but against any wicked rebels or other enemies who may interfere with them.

PEKING.

During the recent drought in the north of Chihli, the Emperor and the Princes made repeated supplications at the various shrines in and around the Forbidden City, imploring the gods to send the needed rain and avert a repetition of the famine of 1867. The dearth was becoming very serious, for the wheat crop was almost a total failure, and the prices of provisions were nearly double those of last winter. Food had been distributed to the destitute at sixteen places in the city, for two months, and the increasing number of beggars in the streets indicated the pressure upon the poor.

In his distress, His Majesty sent a special officer to the town of Han-tan in Kwang-ping fu, just on the borders of Honan, to bring from thence an iron plate which was kept in a well outside of the town; this well, called 蛟龍井 *Kiao-lung-tsing*, lay within the precincts of a temple dedicated to *Lung-wang* or the Chinese Neptune. The plate is described as shaped like a gourd, about six Chinese inches long and half an inch thick. It bears the inscription, 井霖普沛 'May sweet rains be diffused copiously." The officer sent for it, reported his arrival in the Gazette, and carefully placed it in the *Ch'ing-hwang-miao* or Palladium Temple, on the altar of the Dragon King. The common notion among the people is, that this iron plate acts as a key to lock the mouth of the dragon, and in his uneasiness he will hear the prayers for rain in order to have the troublesome bandage removed, thus answering the maledictions of the worshippers, if he will not listen to their intreaties. The worship is all done by officials, no plebeian dares to interfere in this matter, nor even go into the temple at this juncture.

About ten days after it came, copious rain relieved the anxious rulers of their fears of famine, and the iron plate was sent back to Han-tan, to be replaced in the well.

A few days since, the following Decree appeared in the Gazette.

"When the Dragon King of Han-tan was besought in the year 1867 for rain, he answered quickly. We then ordered that the place should be canonized as the Holy Well of the Dragon God 聖井龍神, and its rank entered in the Sacrificial Statutes; we also directed the Governor-general of the province to examine into the condition of the temple over it, and take measures to effect the necessary repairs.

"The drought around the Capital having been again very distressing this year, We sent a special officer to escort the [*tieh-pai* 鐵牌] iron plate to Peking, where it was reverently received and put in the Palladium Temple. Before many days, the sweet showers successively descended, and the fertilizing rains soaked the whole region, thereby repeatedly manifesting spiritual favor and grace. Truly, we deeply feel the greatest reverence and thanks.

"Let another title be conferred on the well, and it be called the Efficacious Answering Holy Well 靈應聖井龍神 of the Dragon God; and let Tseng-kwoh-fan order his subordinates to ascertain whether the temple has been repaired as directed. If not, let the work be hastened to completion, and let the southern office in the Hanlin Academy reverently write a tablet and send it to the Governor-General, for him carefully to suspend in the temple, there to serve as a requital for the protecting care of this god. Respect this."

Public Meeting.

THE ZION R. A. CHAPTER.

A meeting of the Zion Chapter, No. 570 E. C., was held on the 16th instant, when the District Grand Superintendent, M. E. Companion Murray, paid it an official visit.

After the current work had been disposed of, the Companions adjourned to a banquet, at which the D. G. Superintendent, (M. E. Comp. Murray,) M. E. Companions Donaldson (Rising Sun Chapter S. C.), Blanchard and Hammond (Keystone Chapter Am. C.), among others were present as guests. M. E. Companion Gundry (2nd D. G. Principal) occupied the Chair. A pleasant evening was spent, in the course of which the following toasts were proposed.

The Queen and the Craft—by the Chair.

The Grand Masters who presided over the several Grand Lodges—by the D. G. S.

The Grand Chapters of our respective countries—by the Chair.

The Chairman said the next toast was one which would, he was sure, be very warmly received. The toast of "the District Grand Chapter" was always welcome, because we were always glad to show our appreciation of the good administration of our masonic laws; and, as masons, to testify our loyalty to our Rulers. But it was seldom—indeed it had never happened since he had been connected with the Zion Chapter,—that they were able to connect the toast with the name of a District Grand Officer. He was fortunate to-night in being able to connect it with that of their D. G. S., Companion Murray. (Applause.) He (the Chairman) had felt sure the mention

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of Companion Murray's name would elicit this expression of hearty welcome; for no high officer had ever earned more deserved popularity and respect. He only trusted that Companion Murray would not measure his welcome by the numbers who were assembled to greet him, for several members of the Chapter were unfortunately absent from Shanghai. But those present would make up by the warmth of their welcome for their deficiency in strength.

M. E. Companion Murray replied that he thanked the Companions of the Zion Chapter most warmly for their cordial reception of him. He was under peculiar obligations to the Zion Chapter, although some of the Companions present had not been sufficiently long connected with the Chapter to be aware of that fact. In 1863 he had been elected and installed First Principal of the Zion Chapter, notwithstanding that the Companions were well aware that he was immediately about to take up his residence elsewhere in China. However, the Chapter gained by his absence, as his duties were performed by that excellent mason, their old and true friend and brother, M. E. Companion Rawson. But to such a distinguished mark of consideration upon the part of the Zion Chapter did he owe the position which he had ultimately attained amongst R. A. Masons; a position respected and honoured wherever the secrets of the vault were preserved and commemorated. He drank to the health of the Companions around him, and trusted that the Zion Chapter would ever continue to disseminate in Shanghai the benefits of the Royal Arch.

Comp. Holdsworth (3rd. p.) next proposed "Our sister Chapters in Shanghai." It was now nearly twelve months since they had the pleasure of drinking that toast, and it had then been coupled with the Rising Sun Chapter, which had then been very recently inaugurated under the Scottish constitution. We were now able to greet another Sister Chapter, the Keystone, just inaugurated under the American banner; and he had pleasure in coupling the toast with the name of Comp. Blanchard, its first Principal.

Comp. Blanchard very cordially acknowledged the toast. The Keystone Chapter was yet in its infancy, and relied on the assistance of its older Sisters, to enable it to work up to more mature strength. This aid had, however, been cheerfully promised, and he hoped it would soon be as firmly planted as its Scottish Sister, for which he had the honor also to respond.

Companion Jellicoe (S. E.) next proposed the health of "the Guests," to whom the members of the Zion Chapter were often indebted for assistance in the Chapter, and whom they were always glad to welcome at their Board.

This toast was acknowledged by Comp. Donaldson, who warmly thanked the members of the Chapter for their hospitality.

The toast of "the Ladies," proposed by Comp. Rice, was acknowledged by Comp. Eckfeldt.

The final toast was soon afterwards given, and the Companions separated shortly before 12.

THE RELIEF OF CHINESE POOR.

MINUTES OF A MEETING *held at the Council Room, on Friday, the 11th November* 1870, *to arrange for the establishment of a* REFUGE FOR THE CHINESE POOR.

Present:—

D. REID, Esq., in the Chair.
T. HANBURY, Esq.
The REVD. E. W. SYLE.
The REVD. R. NELSON.
M. J. GUBBAY, Esq.
A. J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
CHO-PING, Esq.
TSHANG-PAO-TSO, Esq.
TONG-KING-SING, Esq.
And others.

The CHAIRMAN stated the object of the meeting.

A scheme drawn up by Mr. JOHNSTON, Secretary of the Municipal Council, was placed on the table, but as it encompassed more than the estimated resources would be able to meet, it could not be adopted, and was therefore placed aside.

The experiences of those present were exchanged; Mr. TONG-KING-SING giving particulars of the working of the charity on the Sinzah Road, after which many points were very fully discussed, resulting as follows.

a. An estimate of the working expenses for four months, including an appropriation for clothing.

Cost of maintenance in food for one day per man	Cash.	50
Cost of clothing, per man		800
300 men at 50 cash per day		15,000
300 men clothed at 800 cash each		240,000

Say about $2,000 for 4 months.
Clothing 250 ,,

b. An estimate of the receipts.

Council	Tls.	1,000
Foreign Community	,,	1,000
Native Community	,,	1,500
	Tls.	3,500

c. Appointment of a Committee of management.

It was moved, seconded and resolved—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee, to carry out the administration of relief to the poor and destitute of this Settlement, on the basis of the suggestions agreed to at the meeting—T. Hanbury, Esq., Revd. R. Nelson, Tong-King-Sing, Esq., and Shang-pao-tso, with power to add to their number.

Mr. A. A. Hayes has since consented to be a member of this Committee.

d. Application for contributions from the Taoutai and French Municipal Council.

It was proposed, seconded and resolved—

That the Council be requested to apply to the French Municipal Council and H. E. the Taoutai for subscriptions towards the proposed refuge for destitute Chinese.

Mr. Hanbury offered the use of a piece of ground opposite the Gasworks, as a site for the "Home," the buildings at present in the Sinzah Road being moved to Mr. Hanbury's ground. The meeting accepted Mr. Hanbury's offer of the land, the Chairman expressing on behalf of those present, the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Hanbury for his liberality. It was suggested that the Committee should at once inspect the Refuge on the Sinzah Road, with a view to the utilization of the material there.

The meeting, after the usual compliment to the Chairman, separated.

Report of a meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the Chinese Poor, held 19th November, 1870.

Present.—Rev. R. Nelson, A. A. Hayes, T. Hanbury, Tong-king-sing, Chun-pau-tsu, forming the Committee. Chun-yau-zoo, superintendent of the Kwo-yu-tong charity, and Lew-tsz-lin and Kew-seou-ee, superintendents of the Poo-yu-tong charity, both establishments being in the City, near the West Gate.

The Committee having requested the superintendents of the above native charities to give some particulars of the institutions, it was stated that, though distinct, they worked in concert for the same ends, and jointly supported a refuge in the City where about 300 persons, old, blind, crippled, and destitute, are regular pensioners. In addition to these there is a branch establishment near the Gasworks, at the village of Sinza, which has been established there for the past eleven years. Through it, the funds subscribed last winter by foreigners were disbursed, and at the present time it gives a bowl of congee twice a day to about 200 persons, and provides shelter for about 80. There is registration, but no labour test is attempted; while at the establishment in the City poor persons do light work, such as the making of straw sandals, but they are allowed the benefit of the proceeds of sale, after deducting cost of materials.

The Committee were unanimously of the opinion that it would be undesirable and useless to start a rival establishment on the north side of the creek, while the present one near the Gasworks, with an established organization and staff, was in order. It was therefore resolved to avail of the organization of the present charity, introducing such improvements as seem advisable, but confining attention at the outset to improving the accommodation, increasing the supply of food, and supplying wadded clothing to those most in want of it.

The following subscriptions were announced as having been promised during the past week—

The Bankers' Guild	Tls.	150
,, Silk ,,	,,	125
,, Tea ,,	,,	125
,, Shansi ,,	,,	80
,, Opium ,,	,,	75
,, Cotton goods	,,	70
,, Tientsin ,,	,,	50
,, Pawnbrokers	,,	40
,, Fur ,,	,,	20
Total	,,	735

With a prospect of Tls. 300 more to come from similar sources.

It was unanimously resolved to apply to the Municipal Council for the sum of Tls. 1,000, voted at the annual meeting for the purpose of charity, and also to solicit support from the French Municipal Council and H. E. the Taoutai, as also to circulate a subscription list among foreigners generally in the Settlement. Should these appeals be liberally responded to, the Committee consider they will be in a position to recommend the Municipal Councils to remove, from the Settlements to the Refuge, all persons found soliciting alms, and to station police officers on the bridges crossing the Defence Ditch, to prevent their return; by which means it is hoped the Settlement may be freed from the wretched objects now found frequenting it, and that these latter may be effectually relieved during the winter.

It was also unanimously resolved to extend aid, if funds permitted, to a small branch establishment in the rear of Hongkew, which existed last winter and was under the charge of the Revd. R. Nelson, who has again kindly consented to superintend it.

Sporting.

S. V. C. RIFLE COMPETITION.

Shooting was recommenced Wednesday, for the Council's Challenge Cup, which was won by Captain Maclean with 29 points. The weather was like that of previous days, but with a rather stronger breeze across the range, from the South. The crack shots are mostly to be found in the higher places; though on the whole, the shooting was a low average. The following is the score:—

3. THE COUNCIL'S CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by the Municipal Council of Shanghai. Open to all Members of the Corps, to be shot for at the Autumn Prize Meetings. To be won on two occasions before becoming the absolute property of any holder. Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee $1. Second man to receive the entrance fees.

In the event of the successful Competitor for the Challenge Cup at any one Meeting failing to secure it absolutely, the Council will present him with a prize in evidence of his having, on one occasion, been a holder of their Challenge Cup.

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		400	500	600	Total.
Captain	Maclean	14	10	5	29
,,	Cann	11	10	7	28
Lieut.	Annett	13	15	0	28
Lieut.	Mackenzie	14	7	6	27
Captain	Scott	14	7	4	25
Private	Bishop	6	10	8	24
,,	Thomson	5	13	5	23
,,	Elias	8	14	0	22
,,	Buchanan	7	10	5	22
Sergeant	Waller	14	4	3	21
Private	Cunningham, J.B.	11	0	10	21
Gunner	Smith	10	10	0	20
Private	Walkinshaw	6	8	6	20
Sergeant	Dumaresq	9	4	6	19
,,	Sim	9	7	2	18
Private	Smith	11	5	2	18
,,	Jones	9	4	0	13
,,	Dyce	6	7	0	13
,,	Oliveira, F.	8	4	0	12
,,	Schutze.	7	3	2	12
,,	Newman	2	6	4	12
,,	Hill	4	8	0	12
,,	Tod	6	0	5	11
,,	Hickling	5	2	0	7
,,	Reynell	2	2	2	6
,,	Relph	7	0	r	
Sergeant	Butler	4	r		
,,	Kidner	8	r		
Private	Walker.	7	r		
Bugler	Coulter	2	r		

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday's prize-firing decided the Musketry Instructor's Prize in favour of Sergt. Sim, whose high handicap was added to a good score. The Portuguese Cup was carried off by Private Bird—another honour to the Miholoongs, who have come out of the competition to conspicuous advantage.

4. THE MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR'S PRIZE.—A Sporting Snider Rifle, presented by Captain Kidner. Open to all Members of the Corps who have passed through the Third Class in Class-firing; to be handicapped according to the scores made in that Class. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Entrance fee $1. Second man to receive the entrance fees.

		Added.	200	400	600	Total.
Sergeant	Sim	14	12	14	7	47
Private	Thompson	14	14	8	3	39
Lieut.	Annett	9	15	5	5	34
Private	Buchanan.	11	7	13	2	33
,,	Hill	14	9	10	0	33
,,	Reynell	12	9	3	6	30
,,	Jones	11	9	4	5	29
,,	Tucker.	2	13	9	0	24
,,	Dyce	13	5	2	4	24
,,	Cunningham	4	12	6	2	24
Private	Hawtrey.	13	11	0	0	24
,,	Oliveira F.	10	—	13	0	23
Captain	Dunn	9	—	4	8	21
Private	Newman.	6	9	2	3	20
,,	Hopkins.	8	6	6	0	20
Sergeant	Dumaresq	11	—	9	0	20
Private	Meyer	0	8	11	0	19
,,	Bullock	10	6	3	0	19
,,	Smith	12	—	6	0	18
,,	Parker	13	—	2	2	17
,,	Todd	13	—	0	0	13
,,	Hunter	8	—	0	0	8
,,	Bishop	4	—	4	0	8
Bugler	Coulter	7	—	0	0	7

5. A CUP; presented by some Portuguese Members of the Corps. Open to all those who have never before competed at any Rifle Meeting. Ranges 200 and 400 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee $1. Second man to receive the entrance fees. Winners at this Meeting to be excluded.

		200	400	Total.
Private	Bird	13	13	26
,,	Newman	10	13	23
,,	Jones	10	13	23
,,	Buchanan	11	12	23
,,	Tucker	13	8	21
,,	Smith	8	13	21
,,	Bullock	14	5	19
,,	Reynell	13	5	18
Sergeant	Adams	12	6	18
Captain	Scott	10	5	15
Private	Schutze	7	8	15
Gunner	Bean	6	6	12
,,	Smith	4	7	11
Private	Hill	7	4	11
Trooper	Church	10	0	10
Sergeant	Dumaresq	3	6	9
Private	Mackillop	7	2	9
,,	Dyce	6	3	9
,,	Trautmann	9	0	9
Driver	McMicken	6	0	6
Private	Hickling	2	0	2

A few sweepstakes were got up at the close of the prize firing. The range in all cases was 200 yards, and the results as follow :—

	H.-cap.	Score.	Total.
McKillop	6	3	9
Sim	2	10	12
D. Brand	6	0	6
Annett	2	7	9
Adams	2	12	14
Chapman	2	6	8
Dyce	3	2	5
Bean	3	7	10
Trautmann	2	7	9
McMicken	5	10	15
B. Church	2	4	6

McKillop	5	8	13
Sim	0	12	12
D. Brand	6	0	6
Annett	0	8	8
Chapman	2	12	14
Dyce	3	11	14
Bean	3	9	12
Trautmann	4	7	11
McMicken	2	4	6
B. Church	3	7	10
Ward	5	2	7

Dyce saved his stake.

Sim	0	10	10
B. Church	3	2	5
McMicken	3	2	5
McKillop	3	4	7
Schutze	2	3	5
D. Brand	5	4	9
Bean	4	7	11
Trautmann	4	5	9
Walkinshaw	6	4	10
Dyce	2	7	9

Sim saved his stake.

Everything comes to an end, and so now has this protracted meeting. It has been time well spent, however, in establishing a lasting and general interest among members of the S. V. C., in the main essential for their efficiency as a small body of sharpshooters; and if it has betrayed that there yet remains great room for improvement, it has, in many cases, also given fresh encouragement to practice, so much required to make a good appearance at public contests. But it is remarkable that, in the bad shooting, some of the known crack riflemen of the Corps have shared, while others have only succeeded in holding their own against the new men whom the competition has brought out. A reason for this, apart from the latent talent of good eyes and steady nerves which the opportunity has admitted to recognition, may be found in the weapon being somewhat novel to all alike. And again, whether it be from want of habit or from some cause in the arm itself, is perhaps not easy to determine; but the assertion is made that higher scores were attainable with the old long Enfield than have resulted from the use of the converted short one—the Snider. Further, we have heard complaints of the ammunition, uttered by careful shots as they cautiously fingered a cartridge, and calculated, by its fullness or limpness, whether it was likely to carry unerringly, plough up mother earth as a ricochet or, after an erratic flight, deposit itself with dull thud in the privacy of the butts. These complaints generally found expression in the remark that the article was "not up to muster;" and were sometimes borne out by the ragged explosion from a loose cartridge, or the whirr as of a covey of partridges rising, which told of a split bullet. Then old Sol was up to all sorts of games—now shedding all over the range a most bewildering light; then pausing in his evening descent just on the butts, to have a good look at the annoyed marksman who vainly sought refuge, under the shade of a canopy, from his ardent gaze; anon sending a few sprites of sunbeams to disport themselves on the rifle barrel, and spoil by their sheen the aim being so patiently taken. Altogether, this respectable old party made himself surprisingly objectionable, and we heard one cruel suggestion that he should be fired at! "Why could not he shine at night, when people wanted him?" Fortunately, more humane counsels prevailed, and the old gentleman was allowed to withdraw into his nightly retirement, disturbed only by the mild execrations of those who "couldn't see the target a bit, you know!" Then there was the wind and the dust, the former endurable had it not been that it raised the latter—a very serious grievance, particularly when taken in connection with the fact that the sherry had been stopped. Having noticed these various *contretemps*, in extenuation of bad scores, we may proceed to say that, in point of popularity, in the care taken to accommodate everyone, and in the entire freedom from accident, which the adoption of wise precautions insured, the meeting was a most happy one; and we shall only be ordinarily just in complimenting Captain Kidner, the Musketry Instructor of the Corps, on the complete success which has attended his efforts.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Sports on Saturday went off fairly well, though their interest would have been enhanced by a larger number of men appearing to contest the events. The weather was very fine, with a mild breeze and but little sun, so that the runners suffered nothing by their exertions, either from overheating or chills. A considerable number of ladies were present, and a large body of general spectators.

Stewards.—Messrs. Medhurst, Eames, and Littledale.

Starters.—Messrs. Carter and Lindsley.

Judges.—Messrs. Little and Stephenson.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Of the two entries for this, only one came forward, so Lindsley and Gundry entered, on the ground, to give some appear- of competition. Lessman won easily, by a throw of 56 feet with one hand, and 70 feet with both hands.

220 YARDS RACE.—Bankers' Cup.—Value 25 taels. (Handicap.)

Henderson	1
Lessmann	2
Lewis	3
Hickling	4
Pryer	5
Newman	6
Bromley	0

Bromley was handicapped to give the others 15 yards, in this race; and went to the post merely that, with this advantage, they might be able to make better time. The result however was still not good—Henderson kept the lead throughout, winning by about three yards; 4 yards between the 2nd and 3rd; 5 yards between the 3rd and 4th. Time 24s.

ONE MILE CHALLENGE.—(Presented.) To be won two years in succession by the same man, before becoming his absolute property.

Harvie	1
Newman	0
Lewis	0

This, which is always looked forward to as the most interesting event of the meeting, turned out the most hollow. There has never been a really good race for it, since it was instituted; but there has always been some degree of a fight. This time, there was none at all; Lewis only came forward to make up the number of starters required by the donors, and fell out after running fifty yards. The other two ran quietly on, Harvie leading, till about a third of the distance had been covered, when Newman came down to a walk, leaving the other to win as he pleased. Time 5m. 36s. Newman created some amusement, and subjected himself to a good deal

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of chaff, by persisting in walking over the distance to secure the second prize. The Committee should have inscribed on it, before presentation, the time in which he accomplished the feat—9m. 2s.

As we said before, the race has never brought a good contest, though something better than the present comedy has always been played. Wade won the race the first year in 5m. 26s. Gundry won it the next in 5m. 26s also; and the following year in 5m. 16s.; thus landing the first cup. Harvie won last year in 5m. 33s., and this year in 5m. 36s., thus landing the second cup. We hope that some of the old hands will come forward again next year, to try to bring about better time and a good fight. The present winner is unquestionably a capital runner, and could make first rate time if he were pressed; it will be more gratifying to him, next year, to lay the foundation of a second cup against some really stiff competitors.

THROWING CRICKET BALL.

Won by Souper with a splendid throw of 110¾ yards—Henderson was the only other competitor.

100 YARDS RACE.—Clerks' Cup.—Value 30 dollars.

Lessman	1
Henderson	2
Sykes	3
Bromly	4

Bromley was handicapped to give 6 yards, and could probably have made this good, had he been in his usual form. As it was, he picked up at least 2 yards by his quickness in getting off, but failed to reach the leader, and fell back; Lessman winning by a yard, in 11s.

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.—(Presented.) Open to Members of the Gymnasium only.

Provand	1
Lewis	2
Pryer	3
Lachlan	4

Pryer and Lewis were placed at scratch, in this race, giving the others ten yards; though, as the result proved, Provand could better have given them thirty. The race was a most hollow one as regarded the winner, who started off with a lead which he rapidly increased, winning as he liked, by 50 yards. A good race for second place resulted in favor of Lewis by a yard. Time, 1m.

HURDLE RACE.—220 yards, 9 flights.—Ladies' Purse.—29 dollars.

Lessman	1
Pryer	2
Sykes	3
Souper	4

A good race, won by a yard; Souper was coming in third, but fell at the last hurdle from home. Time, 26s. Though the hurdles were not too stiff in themselves, the upper bar struck us as rather too high; and had not good jumpers been engaged, there would have been some bad spills over it. The height should be made up of brushwood, after a certain point.

WALKING MATCH.—3 Miles.—Merchants' Cup—56 dollars.

Littledale	1
Hill	2
Pryer	0

This proved the most interesting event, and produced the most severe contest of the meeting. Out of four entries for it, two only, Pryer and Hill, came to the post; so Littledale and Gundry went in to make up a better start, without any intention of going through. The start was from the opposite side of the course. On nearing the stand the first time, Gundry and Littledale put on a tremendous spurt, and passed it at the rate of about 7 miles an hour, some yards ahead of the others. Satisfied, apparently, with this effort, the former fell out at the opposite side of the course, leaving Littledale to do one more round for the sake of appearances. But in the course of this lap, Pryer also fell out, and Littledale found himself saddled with the unexpected task of preventing another walk-over. He accepted it most pluckily, gradually increasing his lead, and coming in a winner by some 300 yards. The second man also walked capitally, but could not muster energy for the spurts by which alone he could hope to pick up on his opponent's slashing stride. The time was excellent, 30m. 3s. Those only who have tried a walking match at this pace can appreciate the pluck necessary to carry an untrained man through. A general sensation of the pit of the stomach coming up into one's mouth; of cramps all over the body, especially in the calves; and of one's legs generally being turned to stone, are among the tortures to be experienced.

HIGH & LONG JUMP.—Silver-mounted Tankard.

Lessmann	1
Lewis	2
Sykes	0
Lachlan	0

This was a new style of contest, involving both a high and long jump; Lessman won easily, with a magnificent jump over 4ft. 6in., taking off 8 feet from the bar. Lewis jumped well, but could not approach the winner; the others gave in early.

100 YARDS RACE.—For heavy weights; 13 stone 7 lbs.

For this no competitors came forward.

STEEPLE CHASE.—Twice round Steeple Chase Course.—(Presented.)

Harvie	1
Church	2
Lachlan	0

The men started very quietly, refraining altogether from racing; still, after three-fourths of the first round had been got over, Lachlan gave up. The other two trotted slowly round to the starting point, and having cleared the obstacle there, went on at rather better speed on the second round. Till they were near home, they still ran in company, but Harvie drew off in the burst for winner, and left Church a few yards behind.

CONSOLATION RACE.—220 yards.

Pryer	1
Sykes	2

The men ran the course eagerly, and on tolerably even terms, but about six yards were gained by Pryer.

After the sports had finished, Mr. Eames presented the prizes, accompanying each with a few appropriate remarks, either humorous or complimentary, and not unfrequently both. In this way was spared much of the embarrassment which makes the receiving of a prize sometimes a more serious undertaking than the winning it.

Correspondence.

THE MISSING TELEGRAMS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I received the enclosed,* cut from the *Daily Press*, by my last courier, and thought it my duty to root up the facts, which are as follows.

The telegrams in question were received by a student telegraphist at the Kiachta Station, from the Kiachta Post Office. They were in a cover addressed to the chief of the Kiachta Telegraph Station, but the word *Telegrams* was not written on the envelope. The student having written his name in the Post Office receipt book, placed the packet in the Telegraph receipt book for *ordinary* papers—forgot to mention to his chief that the packet had been received; and there it lay until the next time the receipt book was opened, ten days after.

The telegraph receipts were not made out until the telegrams had been dispatched from Kiachta.

Supposing one month in transmission by *Russian Post* to and from Pekin, and ten days in Kiachta, the receipts could not have been received at Pekin for 40 days after the dispatch of the telegrams from Pekin.

Therefore the Chinese have not practised a "most subtile piece of chicanery;" "Mr. Wade has not been to blame," and no "underling at the Kiachta telegraph station has been bribed by the Chinese."

Furthermore, I myself dispatched the news of the Tientsin massacre, to London, *ten days after its occurrence.*

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedt. servt.,
C. MITCHELL GRANT.

Kiachta, 11th Nov., 1870.

* We are informed, upon reliable authority, that the history of the non-delivery of any telegrams from Peking concerning the Tientsin Massacre, is simply as follows. It appears that, shortly after the receipt of the intelligence, Mr. Wade, in common with several, if not all, of the Foreign Ministers, sent despatches to Kiachta, for transmission home. Mr. Wade forwarded three despatches in the space of two days, and a receipt for them from the Russian Agent at Kiachta was duly brought back to him. It is thus evident that a most subtile piece of chicanery has been practised. Some underling connected with the office at Kiachta has no doubt been bribed by the Chinese to give receipts for the telegrams, without transmitting them, so that not only would the transmission be interrupted, but Mr. Wade and the other Ministers would be thrown off their guard too, and would not think it necessary to send telegrams by the Galle route, when they were placed in possession of the receipts showing that the news would be duly sent via Kiachta. The explanation is very satisfactory, as showing that the various comments that were naturally made upon Mr. Wade's action were unfounded; and, so far as this paper was concerned in them, we are glad of this opportunity of pointing out the serious misconception upon which they were based. On the other hand, the matter is very painful, as showing the miserable shifts to which the Chinese at Peking are prepared to resort. It is agreed with Mr. Burlingame that no action shall be taken by the British Minister until he has communicated home, and received a reply, and his telegraphic despatches are then intercepted. Such is dealing with the Chinese Government upon a footing of equality.—*(Daily Press.)*

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIAN ECCLESIASTICAL MISSION.

The following interesting paper has been contributed by Dr. Dudgeon of Peking, to the *Chinese Recorder*. This is evidently only the first chapter of the essay, and we look with interest for the remainder.

"The absorbing policy of Russia in Eastern Asia, (on the principle of the stronger and more civilized power overcoming the weaker and semibarbarous,) the desire for extension of her frontiers and commerce, so as to reap advantage from her discovery of the opulence of China and the East, the question of refugees &c., brought her repeatedly into contact and conflict with Chinese arms. Defeat, abandonment of position and advantages, and submission to China's dictation, as to boundaries and trade, were neither of unfrequent occurrence at that time nor permanent as the sequel will show. The restless spirit of conquest and adventure soon broke through all barriers and treaties, and pushed forward, disaster only stimulating to fresh renewals of the struggle. Unsuccessful in their attempt to approach China by the Selinga, they directed their efforts to the Amoor, seeking thereby to gain the oriental seas. After long continued efforts to maintain their foothold at Albarin, the Russian colonists of the Amoor were finally in part driven back to Nortchinsk and part brought captives to Peking. These prisoners of war formed the nucleus of the Greek church in

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China, and were the occasion of its foundation. Although treaties of commerce and amity existed afterwards between the two empires, peace was often disturbed and broken, caused by the continual annoyance of supposed mutual want of faith regarding the delivery of deserters, the extent and manner of conducting the trade and the limit of their jurisdiction. The treaty of 1689, which followed upon the fall of Albarin, settled the frontier question, and that of 1719 the question of commerce, and stipulated for the residence of a Russian Consul at the court of the Son of Heaven, and was the occasion of Russia's reaping much earlier than other European nations, many political, ecclesiastical and scientific privileges. The only drawback to this new state of things,—and a very natural one from the Chinese standpoint—was the assertion by China of vassalage on the part of Russia, and so we find that she is reckoned in Chinese works on geography as a tributary state of the Chinese Empire. This empty indignity—the dependence of an outer on the central state—exists only in celestial minds, and is trifling compared with the solid advantages which she has gained by the connexion.

Very scanty information exists in English, in regard to Russian intercourse with the Far East. Something on the early history of the colonies of the Amoor and particularly of the seige of Albarin, may be found in German, drawn chiefly from Russian sources. Klaproth, who understood both Russian and French, has done good service in publishing information on Russia in the latter language.

One or two books in German have recently been published, and will be noticed in the proper place. Besides the travels of our own countryman, Bell, who went to Peking in the capacity of Physician to the Embassy of 1719, the translation out of French of Tinkowski's travels of the Russian Mission and Mr. de Lange's Journal, published originally in German, little else is to be found in English. The information of the following paper is drawn almost entirely from Russian sources, for which I am indebted to a few of the enlightened and learned members of the Mission here, who have manifested a praiseworthy desire to communicate all possible information regarding their Mission and its history. There is nothing to be feared from investigation and nothing to be gained by reticence and seclusion.

The archives of the Asiatic department of the Russian Foreign Office, the libraries of the Imperial Scientific institutions of St. Petersburgh and of the Synod of the church, contain valuable manuscripts and works (some of which we are sorry to hear have been lost) relating to the history, institutions, government, religions, medicine, botany, geography, astronomy &c., of China, of the most accurate and extensive character, from the pens of her Savants who have graced the mission here with their brilliant talents and learning, and who were peculiarly well-qualified from their intimate knowledge of the language, intercourse with officials, access to the Boards and protracted stay at Peking, to give us the most authentic information. Very few of their works have ever been published, and still fewer translated. Those published in Russian have been practically hid in a language little studied by the European literati. All this is deeply to be deplored, inasmuch as many investigations which they successfully wrought out with the results which they obtained must be begun *de novo* by the more Western nations. National vanity or jealousy may have had something to do with the retention so long from the European public of such valuable materials. The translator of Tinkowsky says, regarding information possessed by the Russian Government, "if it has not prevented, it has at least done nothing to promote the publication of it."

How different is the situation of affairs now in China. More Western nations are represented at the Capital or elsewhere in China by virtue of treaties, and any advantage gained or possessed by one nation is the common lot of all, by virtue of the favoured nation clause. Sinologues and merchants are busy at work all over China, and a vast store of useful information is being yearly collected and preserved; trade is developing; the country is thrown open to all alike, and its resources are still beyond calculation.

A brief review of the causes which led to the establishment in China of the first and oldest European treaty power of this country, and the consequent founding of the Orthodox church in the Celestial Empire, may not be uninteresting at the present time to the readers of the *Recorder*, and especially after the able and exhaustive papers by Mr. Knowlton, on the history of Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions in China. A notice of the Greek Church seems necessary to complete the picture of the various forms of the Christian religion propagated in China.

In a work at present being published in Russian by Archimandrite Palladius, one of the most erudite of sinologues, there is, I believe, ground for supposing that there were Russians at the court of the Yuen dynasty, (which had its capital at Kambalou, Peking) during the century and a half that the Mongol power dominated over European Russia. We shall soon be in possession of his learned researches and proofs, and in the meantime, we may date the entrance of Russians into China as early as 1567, regarding which there is authentic information. The Czar John, the Cruel (der Grausame) sent the Cossack leader Petroff and Yalysheff to explore the countries on the other side of the Baikul. They pushed as far as Peking, but failed to obtain an interview of the Emperor Mutsung, on account of their having brought no presents.

In Murray's China, vol. I. p. 368, there is a pretty full account of the visit of Evashko Pettlin in 1619 to China. He reached Peking but was not received for a like reason.

The next notice we find, and the first of an embassy properly so called, from Russia to China, is in 1653. Chinese books speak of it as having reached Peking in 1656, in the reign of Shun-che, with the view of establishing liberty of commerce. The Emperor ordered them to be received with honour and houses to be prepared for them. The Russian Ambassador, Baikoff, who brought presents, was obliged as a preliminary to K'o-t'eu (i. e. to make nine prostrations, beating the forehead each time on the ground) or in other words, to recognise his master Alexis Mikailorvitchi as a vassal, and the presents as tribute, which being refused, the embassy returned without accomplishing anything. The K'o-t'eu has ever been the great bugbear with foreign nations at the court of Peking. It is an act of vassalage and indicates inferiority and dependance. All who send embassies have been considered by the Chinese as coming to demand favors, implore their aid or protection or to render homage. All Asiatics, we may observe, who recognize the sovereignty of China, are also invested (feng) with their authority from the Chinese Emperor.

In 1658 two embassies were sent to Peking, under Perfilyeff and Yarykin. They took along with them goods to the amount of 40,000 rubles. In 1672 some envoys were again sent to the Chinese court, but always unsuccessful, because of their unwillingness to make the prescribed prostrations.

In order fully to comprehend the negotiations already referred to, and especially those to be mentioned afterwards, it is necessary to particularize the causes which brought them about, and all the more so, as they formed the turning point, as it were, in the relations of the two Empires, and paved the way for the introduction of Russians and the Greek Church into China.

Albarin.—The old historical records give a very meagre account of the fort of Albarin. It is called by the Chinese Yaksa and stands on the left bank of the Amoor, opposite the point where the little river Albaritcha runs into the "river of peace." At this place the Amoor is 1200 feet broad and gets broader as it flows. It is filled with islands. It is the oldest Russian colony and fort in this neighbourhood. It was the site of an old colony of the Tunguses, who called the place after one of their princes, Albara, who lived there, and against whom the Russians afterwards fought. Several visits were made to this districts in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Cossacks and fur hunters. On their return they reported the wealth of the country in furs. In 1643 a division of Cossacks succeeded in following the Amoor along its whole course to the sea. After this it was resolved to form a colony, and, in 1650, the Siberian Cossack leader Khabaroff was sent to carry out this plan. After a difficult march from Irkutsk, he reached the upper Amoor, and chose Albarin as the place for the new colony, on account of its convenience in regard to water, fuel, wood, and pasturage.

In 1651 the little fort was finished, the comrades built themselves huts, and from this, as a centre, they went forth in quest of the Sable. The Tunguses, much enraged at the Russian inroads, but unable to withstand the colonists, soon yielded and withdrew before them. Resistance to men armed as they were, was useless. The Russians soon appropriated the surrounding country, and went everywhere in search of furs. On account of the paucity of sable around Albarin, they stretched out in all directions, and oppressed the poor Tunguses in every way. Thus it continued for years. The Siberian colonists grew worse and worse, and plundered the natives, carrying their victorious arms across the Amoor. The Chinese grew furious on hearing of their depredations and outrages, and in 1667 sent an army and summoned the Russians to deliver up the place. Although the colonists were permitted to leave, taking arms and baggage, they notwithstanding allowed themselves to be beseiged. The Chinese erected batteries on the island before Albarin and began their attack, but the little fort held out for nearly two years under the greatest difficulties Hunger at last compelled them to surrender.

The rich furs offered too great a temptation, not to attempt once more a settlement in that region. In 1665 fur hunters consequently settled again in Albarin, but this time behaved more peacefully to the inhabitants of the country. In 1670 Tschirnigowsky followed with a band of Cossacks and repaired the fort. When the news was carried to Siberia, there was a greater emigration than before to this place. Tschirnigowsky avoided all causes of annoyance with the Mantchus, but the latter apprehensive of the thriving of Albarin, and of the presence of too formidable a power there, built several towns on the frontiers and particularly Algun in the middle of the Amoor, below Albarin.

On the 4th July 1685 another Chinese army appeared before Albarin and took up its former position in the island. The Russian garrison in the fort amounted to 450 men with three cannons and 300 guns, under the brave and experienced Tolburin. The Chinese army, which came partly by land and partly by water, consisted of 15,000 men, 50 battering guns and 100 field cannon. The Chinese first destroyed the surrounding Russian plantations and then began a seige on the fortress. The attack on the fort took place on the 22nd July, and the Chinese were driven back for several days, with great slaughter. The Russians considering that nothing was to

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be gained by holding out, gave up the siege and retired. It is said they surrendered to the Chinese on the condition that they should have a free departure granted to them to Nertschinsk. To this the Chinese agreed, having enticed 25 Russians by advantageous promises to surrender themselves to them. These with the priest Maxin Leontyoff were conducted to Peking, where Leontyoff founded the first Russian Church. This was the first instalment of Albarines taken to Peking, and the only time that such a settlement of Albarines in Peking is referred to in Siberian annals. The rest of the Russians withdrew to Nertschinsk and the Chinese destroyed Albarin.

No sooner had the Chinese withdrawn than Tolburin again entered, and on the 7th August began to repair the fort, as the approaching winter would prevent the Chinese from returning. The fort was rebuilt and surrounded this time with an earth wall 20 feet high. A German nobleman named Beiton or Beuthen, who had been exiled to Siberia, taken in the service of Poland, managed the works of the fortress. Tolburin was leader to the party, which amounted to 736 men.

In July 1686 a Chinese army of 8,000 men and 40 cannon appeared before Albarin and a fleet sailed down the Sungari to assist by water. The seige lasted until May 1687. The Russians had strengthened themselves from Nertschinsk and so the war raged severely on both sides. The brave Tolburin fell during the seige, having been shot, and his place was filled by Beiton. With the same dexterity he so planned the defence that the Chinese were obliged to look for winter quarters on account of the approaching cold. The spring brought fresh reinforcements and necessaries to the Russians from Nertschinsk, and although the war lasted throughout the year, the Chinese did not gain one foot of land. In the winter of 1688 Beiton withdrew from Albarin, after he had held it for two years. It is said that when the Chinese were unable to take the fort, they withdrew from it to a distance of four wersts. Scurvy broke out among the Russians. The Chinese when they heard of it, proffered their physicians. The Russians declined the friendly offer and sent as a present to the Chinese camp, a large cake which weighed 40 lbs. Immediately thereupon the Chinese army withdrew.

On the 27th August 1689 the peace of Nertschinsk took place, by which the Russians were obliged to give up their entire settlements on the Amoor and in Mantchuria. Beiton was ordered back to Nertschinsk with all his forces, and so Albarin was given up. The Chinese thereupon destroyed it. The fort had existed 38 years.

Up to the 18th century, the Chinese dictated the terms of peace to the Russians, and the 'Son of Heaven' looked upon the Czar as a vassal. How are things now changed? The descendants of those filibusters rule there at large, and one stroke of the pen of the Russian minister is enough to detach entire provinces from China.

The ruins of the old fortress of Albarin lie on the left bank of the Amoor, opposite the most Northerly end of the Manchurian province Tsi-tsi-har. It was built in the form of a square, and each side was 120 paces. One side faced the steep bank of the Amoor. The Chinese batteries are still to be seen. At the present day there stands a cross at the south corner of the wall of Albarin with the following inscription in Russian upon it.

"The town of Albarin was built in the year 1651 by Khabaroff the conqueror of the Daours and the people of the Amoor. In the year 1665, it was rebuilt by Tschirnigowsky. In the year 1685, under the leader Tolburin, who defended the fort with 450 men, 3 cannons and 300 guns, it was given up to the Mantchus, who beseiged the city with 50,000 men, 100 field pieces and 50 battering cannon.

In the same year, 1685, Albarin was again built. From June 1686 to May 1687, Albarin was defended by the brave Tolburin, who during the seige was killed by a cannon ball and then was held by the German Beiton against 8000 Mantchus with 40 cannon. The Russians left Albarin in 1689."

"The Cross is erected to the memory of the brave defenders by D. Romanoff, 30th May 1857."*

In the preface to Lange's Journal it is said that correspondence between the two courts took place as early as 1040. This is evidently a printer's error for 1640, for the 16th century is immediately mentioned below in the same connexion. Vide Bell's Travels, Vol. II p. 224.

Albarin is said in the same preface, p. 229, and at page 305, to be on the south bank of the Amoor, but this is wrong as we have shown. The treaty of Nertschinsk in 1689 is given correctly, but all the events that led to this treaty, the building of the town —the capture and removal to Peking of the prisoners, are here given as subsequent to it. Consequently no reliance can be placed on these dates. By this account Albarin fell as late as 1715.

There is some confusion about the date of the treaty of Nertschinsk. Pauthier in his "Histoire des Relations politiques de la Chine avec les puissances occidentales," 1859, says p. 81 that the treaty of Nertschinsk took place on the 22nd August 1688. The Embassy from Russia for the purpose of making and ratifying this treaty arrived in China in the beginning of 1688, the 27th year of Kang-hi. Its object was the determining with common accord the limits of the two empires. It was under Golovin (according to Klaproth) the son of the Governor General of Siberia. A commission was appointed of three high officials with a retinue of several mandarins, but as not one of them understood Russian or Latin, the Emperor named two interpreters Antoine Pereira and Jean Gerbillon —two Portuguese missionaries, who had the rank of 3rd button conferred upon them. They started from Pekin on the 29th May 1688. Both plenipotentiaries met at Nertschinsk on the 22nd August 1688. The Russians demanded then what they obtained 170 years later at Tientsin—that the Amoor or Sakhalien-oula, in its entire length, should be the boundary line between the two empires. A treaty of peace was concluded—the first Chinese treaty with a European power, and was signed 8th September 1688, in which the river Kerbetchi (Ouronon in Manchu) and which flows into the Amoor, should be the boundary line, along with the chain of mountains which extends from the cource of the river to the sea Ochotsk. All within these mountains and the Amoor on the North was to be Chinese, and all beyond the mountains, to Russia. This treaty was drawn up in Latin.

The above is the substance of Pauthier's remarks on this treaty. It is not explicit enough. Gerbillon made two journeys, the first from the 30th May 1688 to 7th of January 1689; and the second he left Peking on the 13th June 1689. The peace of Nertschinsk (in Chinese Niputsu) took place in the 28th year of the Emperor Kang-hi, September 1689. (Compare Du Halde Tome IV. p. 186. German edition.)

The following is the account of the Chinese Ambassadors who were sent from Peking to the Chinese army which was operating against the Russians. The origin of the war and the complaints of the Chinese are here given.

These (peoples) who live on the boundary of the lands subdued by the Grand prince of Moscow are situated in the provinces of Yaksa (Albarin) and Nipchon (Nertschinsk) which belong to our Lord the Emperor. They have practised there much violence and murder. The matter has been complained of at Moscow but no answer has been received. Our Lord the Emperor sent in 1686 some of his people to the Muscovite officers in order to adjust the difference; but a certain Alexis, Governor of Yaksa, paid no respect but took up arms. This compelled our Lord the Emperor to besiege Yaksa. He was successful in possessing himself of the city. But while our Lord the Emperor believed that the Grand prince of Moscow would not be satisfied with the conduct of his Governor, he commanded that no Muscovite should be killed. Indeed he ordered that those of the garrison who wished to return home should be furnished with all necessaries, and those who did not wish to return, should be conveyed to Peking with the promise that they should be treated according to their rank. Alexis was himself plunged into tears by the magnanimity of the Emperor. Vide Du Halde, IV. p. 147.

Peking, 23rd June, 1870.

* Romanoff was a Russian Tourist who travelled long on the Amoor.

WRECK OF THE "ALICE THOMPSON."

The following is a report of loss of the late British bark *Alice Thompson*, and other circumstances connected with and following that disaster:—

Sept. 22nd, 1870, the late British bark *Alice Thompson*, D' Sclavo, master, left Foochow with a cargo of Poles for Shanghai, in charge of Pilot Johnson, and anchored off the White Dogs about 2 p.m. After the Pilot had left the ship at about 10 a.m., a very strong N.E. wind blowing, and a very high sea running. The ship remained here at anchor until 8 p.m. on the 23rd, when she parted her chains; the gale by this time having increased to a typhoon, reported in Coast newspapers on several occasions. Sails were set, viz: close-reefed fore-topsail, fore-topmast staysail and mizzen staysail, to keep her on the port tack and to clear the land, the ship then heading S.E. by S. At 2 p.m. 24th, the gale had increased to its highest, with a very turbulent sea from S.E. to N.E. The ship then was kept before the wind, and course shaped for Amoy, to reach this port if possible. Sept. 25th, 6 a.m., Chapel Island bearing West about 6 miles, and not being able to reach Amoy, we steered for Swatow. At 5 p.m. passed the S. E. end of Namoa, the Northern and Eastern horizon overcast, and the clouds being in a perfect revolution, so that the worst of a typhoon was imminent. Bar. 29.32. The horizon from S.W. to N.W. being then quite clear, we had good bearings, seeing the land all along from aloft. We steered then W.S.W. for Bill Island, to go into Swatow. At 6 p.m. a heavy squall struck the ship, accompanied by a deluge of rain and an awful darkness; the sea running high and heavy from the S.E. At 7 p.m. made Bill Island, about ½ mile distance, bearing S.W. The ship's course was altered to N.W. 7.10 p.m. more heavy squalls and rain. At 8 p.m. the vessel struck on the rocks near Pinnacle Point. She got off, but immediately after struck again. 11 p.m. the flood tide making, and bringing the ship up alongside the beach, seeing there was no hope to save her, we determined to leave her and seek our safety on shore. On landing we, all of us, were seized by the Chinese, who had assembled by thousands on the beach, robbed of everything on and about our persons and very much ill-treated, till rescued by the tidewaiter Mr. L. P. Muller and the Rev. Mr. Barnow. After arriving in Swatow, the following affidavit was made by the Captain before H. B. M.'s Consul:—

1.—That on the evening of Sunday, 25th Sept., after the vessel grounded, I was in the afterpart close to the shore, and, after having secured about my person some valuables, I jumped overboard and swam for it.

2. That immediately on landing I was surrounded by a crowd of Chinese, who seized and dragged me for some distance along the beach, where they robbed me of everything, stripping me completely, leaving me quite naked at the same time, and beating me severely.

3. Being afraid they would murder me, I asked them what they intended doing, telling them that I was the Captain of an English vessel, and that if they harmed me any further the English Consul would certainly have them severely punished.

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4. That one then said, "I will give you some clothes," handing me a pair of short trousers, and invited me to his house.

5. That I refused, stating that I wished to see the crew in safety, as also to endeavor to save something from the wreck.

6. That as the crew now came ashore the Chinese seized and stripped them.

7. That, shortly afterwards, some of the crew reported to me that the Chinese were on the wreck, taking everything out of it.

8. That about 3 a.m., being quite used up, and without food or clothing, and seeing it quite useless to look after my property, as the Chinese were becoming more and more unruly, I proceeded to the nearest village where I found the crew also located, and the guide procured me some food.

9. That at daylight I sent the 2nd mate, with some of the crew, to the scene of the wreck, to ascertain if there was any chance of saving anything; but he returned shortly afterwards, stating that there were about 2,000 Chinese at the wreck, that he was forbidden to approach and finally driven away. He also reported the loss of the mate.

10. That I then sat down to write a letter to the nearest authorities, to apprise them of our disaster, but about this time Mr. Muller of the Customs made his appearance, accompanied by one of the French priests. Mr. Muller then procured some chairs for our conveyance to Otao, whence we went in his boat to Masoo (Double Island), arriving at about one o'clock. After partaking of some refreshment, I proceeded to Swatow and reported at H. M. Consulate the loss of my vessel.

11. That I have not heard or seen anything of my property since.

The mate, lost as above reported, was last seen at the forepart of the vessel. When she parted, he had with him at that time a chronometer, No. 2055, but as this portion of the vessel sank in deep water, the chronometer must have gone down with it. The mate had also a watch and chain on him when lost, but the body when found was entirely naked.

On coming up to Swatow, Mr. Muller, tide-waiter, who in company with the Rev. Mr. Barnow came to our assistance, gave the following affidavit to H. M. Consul:—

1. That about 6.30 a.m. of the 26th day of September last, I was informed by the signalman on Otao Station that a Chinese vessel had been lost near Pinnacle Point, and that a large number of Chinese were plundering the wreck.

2. That I at once manned the gig, landed at Otao, and walked overland to the place where the wreck was.

3. That on my arrival there, I at once perceived that it was a foreign vessel and not Chinese which had been wrecked.

4. That thousands of Chinese were at work plundering the wreck and taking her cargo, which seemed to be Poles.

5. That on enquiring regarding the crew, no one seemed to take any notice of anything but their work of plunder.

6. That coming across a part of the wreck I found her name to be the "Alice Thompson."

7. That knowing then it was a British Bark, I directed the gigmen to put the Customs flags on some piles of Poles lying ashore some distance from the wreck, but the Chinese took no notice of the flags but carried away Poles as fast as they could from the piles.

8. That the mainmast and windlass were lying on the beach in very good order, the destruction of which I endeavored to prevent by means of my boatmen, but as soon as I left they were cut up and destroyed, and the iron &c., carried away.

9. That I then decided on returning to Double Island, to get assistence from the Pilots; but meeting on the way a Mr. Barnow, belonging to the Catholic Mission at Otao, I asked him if he would assist me in finding if any of the crew had been rescued from the wreck.

10. That with his help, we discovered that seven men had been rescued from the wreck and conducted to a village named Fang-ho, to which we proceeded.

11. That on our way we passed many Chinese all busy carrying Poles &c., from the wreck.

12. That after some difficulty we found the Captain, seven European Sailors, three Chinese and a Chinese girl, all belonging to the wrecked vessel.

13. That they nearly all had Chinese clothes on, and were very poorly clothed.

14. That the Captain and crew informed me that the Chinese had robbed them of everything as soon as they landed on the beach, and had left them naked. That the Captain had had some money, a watch and chain and some gold rings in his belt, but the Chinese had taken everything from him. That one Chinaman had got some clothes for them and had taken them to his house, where they had remained in peace until we arrived. That the chief officer was lost.

15. That after procuring three chairs, and thanking Mr. Barnow for his assistance, we returned to my gig and landed safely at Double Island about 1 p.m.

16. That I procured food and lodging for the Captain and crew.

17. That meantime the Pilots had gone to see what assistance they could render, and Pilot Johnson, on his return, brought with him a dead body, found naked, which was recognised by the crew to be the body of their late chief officer.

18. That the Pilots reported, that when they left the wreck there was not much remaining of any part of it, or of the cargo.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

In Bankruptcy.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq., Acting Registrar.

Re W. HARGREAVES.

The public examination of the bankrupt, adjorned from the 20th October, was called up to-day.

Mr. ROBINSON appeared for the Trustee and asked for a further adjournment, on the ground that the Trustee was not yet prepared to proceed with the examination.

Mr. HARWOOD, for the bankrupt, consented; and the examination was adjourned till Thursday, the 19th January 1871.

MIXED COURT.

Nov. 18th, 1870.

Before Sub-prefect CHENG, Magistrate, and A. DAVENPORT, Esq., Acting Vice-Consul, Foreign Assessor.

The Hon. A. D. S. DENISON, Commander and Senior Officer, on behalf of the Admiralty, for Naval Yard, Shanghai, *v.* A-LOY, contractor, and A-YIN, security.

Non-fulfilment of contract in which, among other things, the defendant Aloy undertook to keep in order the whole of the piles, wharves and landing sheds (except roofs) of the Naval Yard, until the 31st of March 1871. Defendant refuses to repair any piles, with the exception of the thirteen which he undertook to scarf, and the other defendant, Ayin, refuses to pay Tls. 600, in which amount he was bound, should the defendant Aloy fail in his contract.

Judgment.—According to the evidence of the British Officer, the Chinese contractor had satisfactorily performed all the work required by the contract, with the exception of repairing upwards of 500 piles in addition to the 13 piles specially mentioned in the contract, the reparation of which alone would amount to a great deal more than the whole sum of the contract money.

According to the evidence of the defendants Chin-Aloy and Luh-a-yin) the contract was not written in Chinese but in English. Still, although they did not understand it, the work done and materials supplied, were in direct accordance therewith. With regard to the piles, at the time the contract was made, white lines were drawn on each one which required reparation, for the purpose of indentification. Those marked were in all 13, and they have been properly repaired. None of the other 500 piles were marked, and they were not included in the contract.

From the above evidence of the two parties, which, though apparently dissimilar, is substantially alike, the Court has arrived at the conclusion that, as the five hundred and odd piles were not marked with white lines at the time the work intended to be done was pointed out to the contractor, they were not included in the contract, and that therefore the contractor cannot be called upon to repair them upon the terms of the contract.

Reasons of foreign Assessor for assenting to the above decision.

Although verbal evidence of what took place at the time of making a written contract cannot be given to shew that the meaning of it is different from what its words import, yet it is admissible to explain the real intention of the parties, and from this source it is clearly shewn that the 13 piles expressly mentioned in the contract were the only ones required to be repaired.

In the construing of written contracts, it is imperative to ascertain the minds and apparent intents of the parties as nearly as possible, by taking the words in their ordinary and grammatical sense. Now, in the 1st par., it is laid down that the contractor "doth agree to repair," *i.e.* to restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, or partial destruction, "thirteen piles;" and this, according to the evidence, he carefully and satisfactorily performed. On the other hand, with regard to the 500 and odd piles, the 6th par. does not mention the word "repair," but merely states that the said contractor "doth further agree and contract to keep in order," *i.e.* to cause to remain in a sound and proper condition, the said piles; thus taking for granted that at that time the piles were perfectly sound, and only requiring the contractor to keep them in that state.

Again, according to the evidence of H. M. Paymaster in charge of the Naval Yard, the contractor had already given, in work done and materials supplied, the equivalent of the amount stated in the contract, viz: mex. dol. 730; while to repair the whole of the piles would require an additional outlay of at least $1,000. Although the plea of the deft., that he did not understand the contract because it was written in English, is utterly inadmissible, yet where the mistake is of so fundamental a character that the minds of the parties have never in fact met, or where an unconscionable advantage has been gained by mere mistake or misapprehension, equity will interfere. Now equity consists in equality, and when that equity is violated, as in this case, where one of the parties is called upon to give a vast deal more than he receives, the contract is bad for want of the equity which ought to preside in it.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK *v.* LIANG-PIN-SHIH.

Claim for Tls. 767.27, balance of principal and interest due on a promissory note for Tls. 4,200.

Judgment.—That the defendant pay within the term of one month the amount claimed, without any additional interest. In default defendant to be imprisoned, and additional interest to be paid commencing at the date of default.

R. S. GUNDRY, *v.* FUH-SIEN-LOW Tea-shop.

Claim for $66, being house rent for three months.

Judgment.—Defendant to pay $55, being 2½ months' rent, and to be allowed to remain in the house until the 22nd instant. The Court looks with great disfavor upon all persons who refuse to pay their rent, and is only lenient on this occasion because of the distressed circumstance of the defendant.

Clippings.

Opthalmia is rather prevalent among the Chinese this year; and the lower orders have started an idea that it is owing to the influence of the new bridge which is being built over the Soochow Creek. Certainly, they are ill-treated in regard to that structure; but it is rather a startling doctrine that it should cause opthalmia.

A few race ponies and griffins were put up at auction, at the Horse Bazaar on Thursday, and were knocked down by Mr. Pallant as follows:—Vertugadin, Tls. 310; Nous Verrons, Tls. 140; Filon, Tls. 65; Lord Ronald Macdonald, Tls. 90; Corsair, Tls. 95; Cambalu, Tls. 250; a Tientsin dun pony, Tls. 90; and a number of griffins, at from Tls. 55 to Tls. 90.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1870.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			338,909.08½	524.86	1.20	338,435.14½	8.41	3.48	11,639.67¾	3,594.90¾	385.22	3,757.61¼	17,860.28¾	38,190.50½
Tyburnia	Nov. 24	London	8,291.33	..	..	8,291.33	..	..	130.00	130.64	11.48	30.00	30.00	332.12
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	347,200.41½	524.86	1.20	346,726.47½	8.41	3.48	11,769.67¾	3,725.54¾	396.70	3,787.61¼	17,890.28¾	38,522.71½

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			3,524.57	444.93	147.20	4,270.70	1,698.23½	43,853.82	7,866.80	56.77	3,122.54½	11,165.71	20,923.17½	88,501.34½
Yokohama	Nov. 19	New York	..	..	..	..	26.39	1,487.35½	377.71	..	264.00½	275.47	422.17	2,853.19
New York	„ 18	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	1,396.71½	161.41	1.10	57.28½	349.23	483.06	2,448.89
Argonaut	„ 23	Do.	..	..	..	..	194.14½	2,596.60¾	648.35½	..	115.88	727.12	823.49	5,105.59¾
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	3,524.57	444.93	147.20	4,270.70	1,918.77	49,334.49¾	9,054.27½	57.87	3,559.80½	12,517.62	22,615.89½	98,909.02

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			20,725.32	117.92	41,711.08	62,434.32	437.51	13.65	309.55⅔	..	..	..	4.00	764.71⅔
Suwo-Nada	Nov. 21	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.04	..	..	..	..	51.04
Sunda	„ 22	Bombay	5.35	..	..	5.35	..	..	133.11	..	..	..	..	133.11
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	20,730.67	117.92	41,711.08	62,439.67	437.51	13.65	493.70⅔	..	..	..	4.00	948.86⅔

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SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Total as per last Report	18,467	4,804	769	1,163	25,203	29	25,232
Subsequent Shipments	767	46	189	59	1,061	11	1,072
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19,234	4,850	958	1,222	26,264	40	26,304

COTTON

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report	.....	4,836.70	..	..	32,634.90	..	40.00	4,690.90	..	..	155,964.50
Fusi-Yama	Nov. 17	..	..	..	1,275.10	..	..	..	..	..	1,275.10
New York	" 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	603.20	..	..	603.20
Emperor and Chihli	" 19	..	..	..	415.20	..	..	..	..	..	415.20
Suwo-Nada	" 21	..	..	..	301.00	..	..	..	..	..	301.00
Sin Nanzing	" 21	..	..	..	1,286.50	..	..	..	..	..	1,286.50
Hirado	" 19	..	..	..	2,107.32	..	..	..	..	..	2,107.32
Chuklang, Fire Queen and Manchu	" 23	..	..	..	4,182.48	..	..	..	..	..	4,182.48
Haimlota and Rose of Australia	" 23	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.40	..	..	107.40
Sunda, Norna, Rona and Simoda	" 23	..	..	..	3,871.80	..	..	..	..	..	3,871.80
Chin-yuen-loo	" 24	..	..	..	382.00	..	..	..	..	..	382.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		4,836.70	..	..	46,516.30	..	40.00	5,401.50	..	..	170,555.70

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	113	113.00	..	..	..	..	1	1.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	12	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	125	125.00	..	..	..	..	1	1.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	17½	17.50	127	152.40	60	72.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Nagasaki.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wghts.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	137½	137.50	39	39.00	83	83.00	120½	120.50	175	175.00	..	..	60	60.00	..	..	..	..	615	615.00
Patna	5	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14.40	1	1.20	..	..	18	21.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	1	1.20
Persian	1	1.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	143½	144.50	41	41.00	84	84.00	120½	120.50	175	175.00	..	..	72	74.40	2	2.40	..	..	638	641.80

SHANGHAI, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

The 22nd witnessed our issue for the English mail, in which note was given of arrival of the English mail of 23rd Sept. and French of October 2nd. On Saturday the 26th, the English mail of the 8th October came in bringing telegrams to the 31st October only. On the same day wire intelligence by Grant's line was received to 8th November. Both Silk and Tea were flat and dull, and Cotton also inactive. Shirtings not quoted, but the Chamber of Commerce telegram gives 9s. 10½d. for 8lb. 4oz. Cloth. It is a pity that errors in these electrical communications are so frequent. By Kiachta we are informed that the stock of Silk in the warehouses was 360,008 bales; 36,000 would be quite enough to ensure the inactivity advised. The "*John R. Worcester*" had arrived. There has been move activity in Grey Cloth, and shipments to the North have been eagerly pressed forward; quotations from Tientsin represent 7lbs. Tls. 1.88, and 8lbs. 4oz. Tls. 2.30. Several vessels have, however, come in, and will relieve the bareness of the market. In Silk there is more doing, though rates here will lay the article down above the prices quoted in London. In our comparative issue last year we called attention to what Mr. Hart had said in regard to our policy with China, and quoted his words, that there should be no winking at obligations neglected if things were to go on smoothly. It appears to us that there has been nothing but winking, and consequently things have not gone on evenly or calmly. A little more winking, and things will come to a deadlock.

The arrivals have consisted in,—on the 22nd, the *Elgin*, s.s., from Liverpool; 24th, *Jas. S. Stone*, from Sydney; 25th, *Thos. Bell*, *Coldinghame*, *Evelyn*, and *Harrington*, from London; and *Rolling Wave*, from Swan River; 26th, *Sydenham*, from Auckland; 28th, *Lord of the Isles*, s. s., from London.

The departures,—25th, *Argonaut*, for New York; 26th, *Tyburnia* and *Queen of the Age*, for London; 28th, *Yokohama*, for New York.

The weather has been very variable, some days south wind and unseasonably warm, others cold north wind and a little rain.

Communication with the North will probably close early.

PIECE GOODS.—There is not much change to note.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—In consequence of the near approach of the close season, there has been a very active business, and a few days back rates advanced. The market has, however, become less excited, and prices have rather receded in consequence of large arrivals.

T-CLOTHS.—Very little doing.

FANCY GOODS.—We have nothing to add to last comments.

WOOLLENS of all descriptions are entirely neglected.

SPANISH STRIPES, *C.P.H.*—

Scarlet	₱ yd.	0.4.7½	to .....
Dark Blue	,,	0.5.0	,, ...
Orange	,,	0.3.5	,, ...
Gentian	,,	0.4.7	,, ...
Green	,,	0.4.2	,, ...
Ash	,,	0.4.2	,, ...
White	,,	0.4.2	,, ...
Purple	,,	0.5.2	,, ...
Black	,,	0.4.2	,, ...
Brown	,,	0.5.5	,, ...

LONG ELLS, *C.P.H.*—

Scarlet	₱ pc.	5.2.0	to .....
Dark Blue	,,	5.4.0	,, ...
Orange	,,	4.4.0	,, ...
Gentian	,,	4.7.0	,, ...
Green	,,	5.5.0	,, ...
Ash	,,	.....	,, ...
White	,,	.....	,, ...
Purple	,,	5.4.0	,, ...
Black	,,	4.9.0	,, ...
Sky Blue	,,	.....	,, ...
Brown	,,	.....	,, ...

CAMLETS, *C.P.H.*—

Scarlet	₱ pc.	10.8.0	to .....
Dark Blue	,,	9.7.0	,, ...
Orange	,,	11.4.0	,, ...
Gentian	,,	11.5.0	,, ...
Green	,,	11.2.0	,, ...
Ash	,,	.....	,, ...
White	,,	12.5.0	,, ...
Purple	,,	11.4.0	,, ...
Black	₱ pc.	8.2.0	,, ...
Sky Blue	,,	.....	,, ...
Brown	,,	.....	,, ...

FIGURED ORLEANS—

Scarlet	₱ pc.	3.8 0	to 4.0 0
Dark Blue	,,	2.6 0	,, 2 7.0
Straw	,,	4.0.0	,, ...
Gentian	,,	3.2.0	,, 3.3.0
Green	,,	3.8.0	,, 4.0 5
Ash	,,	3 2.8	,, 3.5.0
White	,,	3.6.0	,, ...
Purple	,,	3.0.0	,, 3.3.0
Black	,,	3.2.0	,, 3.4.0
Sky Blue	,,	2.8.0	,, 3.0.0
Brown	,,	3.0.0	,, 3 2.0
Lavender	,,	3.5.0	,, 3.7.0
Mauve	,,	4.0.0	,, 4.2.0

STRAITS PRODUCE.—A small cargo of Sandalwood has arrived from Swan River, per *Rolling Wave*, but no sale yet reported; nominal quotation, Tls. 3.40.

TIN, no change. Stocks excessive.

SUGAR.—The demand for brown of fine quality continues.

METALS.—LEAD.—A sale of an outside brand is reported at Tls. 4.30; holders of L.B. ask 4.35.

IRON.—Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted during the past week, at about previous rates. Settlements are some 5,700 bundles nailrods, small sizes, at Tls. 1.95 *a* 2.00 per pecul; other assortments have not been enquired for. Stocks heavy.

COALS.—The market continues firm. There have been arrivals from Nagasaki and a cargo from Sydney. The former are in improved demand, the latter realised Tls. 8 from ship's side.

EXCHANGE.—Quotations remain as in our last. On London, 6 months' sight, Bank paper, 5s. 9¾d. *a* 5s. 10d. First-class credits to Banks, 5s. 10½d.; to private buyers, 5s. 10¼d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 10½d. On India—Bombay Bank, 305 *a* 305½; Calcutta, 305. Hongkong Bank, 24¾ discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 25¼. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 75.5 per 100.

Treasure imported from 1st January, Tls. 22,869,579; exported, Tls. 15,424,374.

FREIGHT.—The rate for Tea for London is £2 5s. for New York £2 10s. for British, to £3 5s. for American ships per ton. The S. S. *Elgin* is loading for the former port at £3. On the berth for London.—*Dundonald* full at £2; *Jason* and *Sydenham* loading at £2 5s. For New York.—*Nellie Abbott* full at £3 5s., and *Levi Stevens* loading; *Annie Gray* at £2 10s. Coastwise business inactive.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SCYEE.

Tls. 75.5 EQUAL MEX. $100.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS,			
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	₱ pc.	1.7.4	to 1.8.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.2.1	,, 2.2.5
To arrive	,,	.....	,, ...
9 lbs.	,,	2.2 5	,, 2.3.0
9 10/12 lbs.	,,	2.3.5	,, 2.4.8
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS.			
40 yds, 36 in. 52 reed...	₱ pc.	1.5.0	,, 1.6.5
56 Reed	,,	1.8.0	,, 1.8.5
60 ,,	,,	1.9.0	,, 2.0.0
64 ,,	,,	2.0.5	,, 2.2.5
66 to 72 reed	,,	2 2.0	,, 2.4.0
DUTCH SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,, ...
AMERICAN DRILLS,—			
40 yds. 30 in. 15lbs....per piece		3.2.5	,, 3.3 6
AMERICAN JEANS,—			
30 yds. 30 in. 8½lbs...per piece		2.3.5	,, 2.4.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS,—to arrive			
40 yds. 40 in. 15lbs...per piece		3.6.5	,, 3.7.5
ENGLISH DRILLS,—			
40 yds. 30in. 14 *a* 15lbs. per piece		2.9.5	,, 3.0.5
ENGLISH JEANS, 8lbs....	,,	2.2.5	,, 2.3.0
DUTCH DRILLS,—			
30inch. 40 yds.....per piece		2.8.5	,, 2.9.5
DUTCH JEANS,—			
30 inch. 30 yds.....per piece		2.2.5	,, 2.3.0
T-CLOTHS—6lbs., 24 yds.32 in Ordinary...per piece		1 2.6	,, 1.3.0
7 lbs., do. do. ...	,,	1.4.2	,, 1.4.7
6 lbs. Mex.	,,	1.3.5	,, 1.4.2
7 lbs.	,,	1.5.2	,, 1.6.0
8 to 8¼ lbs.	,,	1.8.0	,, 1.9.0
	X X	2.2.5	,, 2.3.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue...₱ doz.		0.5.0	,, 0.6.0
Brown	,,	0.3 6	,, 0.4.0
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	₱ pc.	2.2.0	,, 2.3.0
Dyed	,,	2.8.0	,, 2.9.0

BROCADES—			
White 40 yds	₱ pc.	2.2.0	,, 2.3.0
Dyed	,,	2.9.0	,, 3.0.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds. ...	,,	4.4.0	,, 4.8.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	2.3.0	,, 2.5.0
CHINTZ—			
Assorted	₱ pc.	1.1.0	,, 1.3.3
Blue and Brown	,,	1.0.0	,, 1.2.0
Scarlet	,,	1.4.0	,, 1.6.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.0.0	,, ...
Do. Best	,,	2.5.0	,, 2.7.5
VELVETS—			
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.1.5	,, 0.1.6
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.1.5	,, 0.1.6
VELVETEENS—			
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.0.9	,, 0.1.0
26 in.	,,	0.1.4	,, 0.1.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...	₱ pc.	1.0.0	,, 1.0.5
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ...	,,	0.8.5	,, 0.9.0
CAMLETS, English—			
S, 56 yds.	₱ pc.	11.0.0	,, 11.2 5
S S	,,	10.0.0	,, 10.7.5
S S S	,,	9.0.0	,, 9.5.0
G G	,,	10.8.0	,, ...
S S G	,,	10.7.0	,, ...
SPANISH STRIPES	₱ yd.	0.4.2	,, 0.4.8
T. T.-B.	,,	0.5.1	,, 0.5.2
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	,,	0.8.0	,, 1.5.0
LONG ELLS—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H ...	₱ pc.	5.2.5	,, 5.3.0
,, C P H	,,	5.2.0	,, ...
Assorted, H H	,,	4.8.0	,, 4.9.0
,, G G	,,	4.8.0	,, 4.9.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0	,, 9.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. ...	,,	4.2.0	,, 4.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	2.7.6	,, 3.0.0
ORLEANS—			
Figured, 30 yds.	₱ pc.	3.2.0	,, 3.7.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.3.0	,, 3.7.0
IRON—			
Nail Rod small sizes	₱ pl.	1 9.0	,, 2.0.5
Fair to good assortments.	,,	1.7.0	,, 1.8.0
Hoop	,,	1.7.0	,, 1.8.5
Flat and Round	,,	1.8.0	,, 2.0.5
LEAD ... noml.	₱ pl.	4.4.0	,, 4.4.5
TIN PLATES	₱ box	4.0.0	,, 4.2.0
STEEL	₱ tab	2.5.0	,, 2.8.0
FLINTS	₱ pl.	0.5.5	,, 0.6 0
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	2.0.0	,, 2.2.0
PEPPER—			
Black	₱ pl.	8.5.0	,, 8.6.0
White	,,	10.0.0	,, 11.0.0
BETEL NUT—			
Cochin China	₱ pl.	2.5.0	,, 3.0.0
Singapore	,,	1.8.0	,, 2.4.0
RATTANS—			
Straits, common	₱ pl.	2.6.0	,, 2.8.0
Banjermassing	,,	3.5.0	,, 4.8.0
SAPAN WOOD—			
3 pieces weighing 1 pcl.	₱ pl.	2 8.0	*a* 3.0.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0	,, ...
SANDAL WOOD—			
Best picked	₱ pl.	3.8.0	,, ...
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.5	,, 3.5.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,, 14.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—			
Singapore and Penang ...	₱ pl.	1.0.0	,, 1.3.0
TIN—			
Straits	₱ pl	19.2.5	*a* 20.0.0
Malacca	,,	26.5.0	.....
RICE—			
Arracan and Rangoon..	₱ pl.	.....	,, ... }
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,, 1.2.0 } Nominal
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.2.0	,, ...
good to fine...	,,	1.5.0	,, ...
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,, 1.6.0 }
Japan	,,	1.3.0	,, ... }
SUGAR—			
Black, Swatow & Amoy.....	₱ pl.	2.4.0	,, 3.0.0
Formosa	,,	2.3.0	,, 3.0.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.2.0	,, 3.3.0
Formosa & Amoy...	,,	2.9.5	,, 3.6.5
Swatow	,,	3.2.0	,, 3.8.0
Canton	,,	2.4.5	*a* 2.6.5
Manila	,,	3.2.0	,, 3.0.0
White, common to fair...	,,	4.3.0	,, 5.2.0
medium	,,	5.8.0	,, 6.1.0
fine to finest	,,	7.0.0	,, 7.5.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.			
Cardiff	₱ ton.	9.5.0	to
English	,,	7.2.5	,, ...
Anthracite	,,	10.0.0	,, ...
Australian Northern	,,	7 0.0	,, ...
Do. —Southern	,,	8.0.0	,, ...
Japan	,,	4.0.0	,, 5.5.0
Formosan	,,	5.0.0	,, ...
Russian	,,	5.0.0	,, ...

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OPIUM.—MALWA.—First quality has continued in fair demand for the last 10 days, at about Tls. 500 to 503; but since the mail steamer arrived, on the 26th instant, with 963 chests, and more expected from Hongkong, dealers are less anxious to purchase.

Importers of mail cargo ask Tls. 505, but no offer can be got at this price, and it is thought the market will open for first quality drug at about Tls. 500 per pecul.

PERSIAN OPIUM in no demand.

PATNA.—Sales of this kind have been made at Tls. 420, but since the receipt of between 200 and 300 chests, by late steamers from Hongkong, the market is quieter, and we now quote it at Tls. 415 to 416 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—The business of the past week has been very limited, and prices are without change. Common Oonfas, Tls. 16½; common to fair Ningchows, Tls. 17¾ to 19¼. Settlements, 1,600 chests; re-shipments, 1009 chests; stock, 16,400 chests.

GREEN.—A considerable business has taken place, chiefly for America. Rates have since declined in lower grades, but chops with any style are readily taken at full prices. Settlements, 17,300 ½-chests; stock, 72,000 ½-chests.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Black..	56,367,979 lbs.	54,222,719 lbs.
Green...	4,921,401 ,,	8,059,444 ,,
Total.....	61,289,380 ,,	62,282,163 ,,

SILK.—Settlements have continued since the departure of the English mail, about 250 bales having found buyers, and to these must be added about 150 bales settled previous to last mail's leaving, but still unshipped. Prices have ruled very firm, and, in some cases, show a slight advance. Chop 3 Tsatlees (Chicks and Watermarks) have been taken at Tls. 590 to 595 per pecul, and "Golden Lion," Kin-tze 3½, at Tls. 550 per pecul. The unsold stock is gradually decreasing, and may now be estimated at 3,000 to 3,500; but, no doubt, our late extensive business at prices so remunerative to the Chinese, will soon lead to larger arrivals than seen for some time past.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

We have but little to report; scarcely any change has taken place in our market during the week. A large proportion of settlements have been for the English mail, as but few firms now operate to any extent for French steamers. A fair business in Bombay Rupees, and they are still in demand, but sellers seem inclined to lower their rates.

On London— Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 5s. 9¾d. *a* 5s. 10d.
Credits, ,, ,, 5s. 10¼d. *a* 5s. 10½d
Bills, 6 months' sight...5s. 10½d.
On Calcutta—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 305.
On Bombay—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 305.
On Hongkong—
Bank Bills, demand.....24¾ ⅌ cent. disct.
Private, 15 days' sight.....25¼ ,,

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169.00 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.50 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.5; CAROLUS—77.20.
COPPER CASH.—1,550 per Tael.

LIST OF CHEFOO CHARTERS.

List of charters effected at Chefoo, during October and November:—*Matilda*, 7,000 peculs, to Swatow, *via* Newchang, 24 days, 22 cents; *Oslo*, 8,500 peculs, to Swatow, *via* Newchang, 24 days, 22 cents; *Lochnagar*, 10,500 peculs, to Hongkong, *via* Newchwang, 26 days, 20 cents; *Stanfield*, 14,000 peculs, to Swatow, 24 days, 13 cents; *Woodbine*, 7,000 peculs, to Hongkong, 17 days, $1025; *Oscar*, 5,400 peculs, to Russian Manchuria and back, 20 days, 25 cents; *Naiad*, 7,800 peculs, to Swatow, *via* Newchwang, 20 days, 22 cents; *Mozart*, 8,000 peculs, to Swatow, *via* Newchwang, 20 days, 22 cents; *W. & Elise*, 6000 peculs, to Hongkong, 20 days, 15 cents; *Zohrab*, 11,500 peculs, to Swatow, 20 days, 12½ cents; *Rio de la Plata*, 5,400 peculs, to Swatow, 15 days, 13 cents; *Bonnie Dunkeld*, 5,000 peculs, to Hongkong, 15 days, $775; *Harbottle*, 9,000 peculs, to Hongkong, *via* Newchwang, 22 days, 22½ cents; *A. Scott*, 6,000 peculs, to Hongkong, *via* Newchwang, 20 days, 24 cents; *I de Molay*, 5,500 peculs, to Tientsin, $1000; *Kierkegaard*, 11,000 peculs, to Swatow, 24 days, $1400; *Thomas Wood*, 13,000 peculs, to Whampoa, *via* Newchwang, 32 days, 23 cents; *Assens*, 6,000 peculs, to Hongkong, *via* Newchwang, 20 days, 28 cents; *Chingtoo*, 6,000 peculs, to Hongkong *via* Newchwang, 20 days, 28 cents; *Craigellachie*, 6,000 peculs, to Hongkong *via* Newchwang, 20 days, 30 cents; *A. Carlton*, 14,000 peculs, to Swatow, 25 days, 14 cents; *Niphon*, 5,300 peculs, to Amoy, 18 days, $875; *Anita*, 5,500 peculs, to Swatow, 22 days, 14 cents; *Twee Gebroeders*, 6,800 peculs, to Hongkong, 22 days, $1025; *Kin Lin*, 4,300 peculs, 4 to 6 months on coast, at per month, $730; *Vondel*, 5,500 peculs, to Amoy, 20 days, $750; *Bravo*, 11,000 peculs, to Swatow, 28 days, $1500; *Clio*, 3,300 peculs, to Hongkong, 12 days, $570; *Gladiator*, 11,000 peculs, to Swatow, 25 days, 12½ cents.

SHARES AND STOCKS

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	115	6 p.c
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	125	12 p.c.
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	80	None.
Soochow Bridge Co.	100	100	200	15 p.c. & bonus.
Shanghai S. N. Co.	100	100	109	12 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	450	300	None.
* Hongque Wharf Co.	300	250		,,
Pootung Dock Co.	3,000	3,000	1,000	,,
* Foochow & N. China S.N.Co	200	100	..	
French Gas Co.	50	50	53	,,
North China Insurance Co.	1,000	200	520	Triennial
China Japan Marine Ince. Co	500	100	175	None.
China Fire Ince. Co.	500	100	$175	,,
Victoria do.	500	100	$140	,,
China Sea Saigon & Straits S. S. Co.	100	40	40	ml.
China & Straits S. N. Co.	100	25	25	ml.
North-China Steamer Co.	500	50	110	20 p.c. stk. i.
Union S. N. Co.	100	100	80	12 p.c.
Yangtze Insce. Assn.	500	500	680	15 p.c.
Recreation Fund	$ 50		$16	None.
Union Insurance Society of Canton	$5,000	1,000	2,650	..
China Traders' Co. Limited	$5,000	1,000	2,600	400 p.sh
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co	1,000	200	465	12 p.c.
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	£10	£10	$44	7 p.c.
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	$500	$500	..	15 p.c.

* In course of formation.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 26th November, 1870.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	733
F. H. Balfour	410
Barnet and Co.	895
Birley, Worthington and Co.	401
Birt & Co.	109
Bland, J.,	150
Borntraeger and Co.	417
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	218
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	220
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	1,549
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,856
Bull, Purdon and Co.	20
Chapman, King and Co.	176
Chinese	165
Cumine and Co.	56
Dent and Co.	149
Dickinson and Co.	5
Fogg and Co.	135
Gamwell, F. R.	466
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	299
Gilman and Co.	1,194
Glover, Dow and Co.	266
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	453
Helbling and Co.	44
Hogg, Brothers	360
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	815
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,007
Meynard and Co.	40
Milsom and Tod,	1,015
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	513
Petrocochino and Co.	165
Pila and Co	124
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	30
Reid and Co.	85
Reiss and Co.	89
Russell and Co.	1,198
Remé, Wm. and Co.	895
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	150
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	511
Seare, Essex and Co.	504
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	558
Siemssen and Co.	623
Skeggs and Co.	1,620
Smith, Archer & Co.	135
Textor and Co.	852
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	198
Trautmann and Co.	63
Turner & Co.	277
Westall, Brand and Co.	142
Sundries	2,805
Total Bales.....	25,156

SHIPPERS OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

Season 1870-71.

SHIPPERS.	FROM 20TH OCT. TO DATE.				TOTAL TO DATE.			
	Chops.	*Chests.*	*Half-chests.*	*Boxes.*	*Chops.*	*Chests.*	*Half-chests.*	*Boxes.*
Adamson, Bell & Co.	...	...	...	...	5	2,070	...	...
T. F. Ballance	...	...	...	...	8	2,160	250	1,300
Beazley, Paget & Co.	...	...	...	...	33	8,040	6,720	460
Brondsted & Luddeke	...	...	...	...	24	9,400	3,400	...
Drysdale, Ringer & Co.	...	...	...	...	88	31,290	11,850	5,370
Evans & Rainbow	...	...	...	...	64	25,910	6,580	2,500
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	...	...	...	...	26	8,040	4,570	770
Gilman & Co.	...	...	...	...	28	9,120	7,160	...
Gordon Brothers	6	2,190	700	...	111	33,760	14,660	3,040
Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.	...	...	...	...	10	3,190	1,400	200
A. Heard & Co.	...	...	...	...	3	1,300	360	...
Holliday, Wise & Co.	...	...	...	...	3	1,540	...	...
Ivanhoff, Oberin & Co.	...	...	...	...	51	17,970	3,100	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	...	...	...	...	11	4,080	2,380	1,160
Major & Smith	...	...	...	...	35	12,410	1,940	...
Okooloff & Tokmakoff	1	240	...	...	56	16,480	8,400	...
Overweg & Co.	...	...	...	...	5	2,480	2,080	...
Pugh & Co.	...	..	...	...	4	1,100	1,560	390
Russell & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	...	...	...	...	3	1,990	...	...
Shaw, Ripley & Co.	...	...	...	...	2	420	240	...
E. Townend & Co.	...	...	...	...	30	7,470	2,150	1,090
Turner & Co.	...	...	...	...	6	3,720	...	...
Native shipments	...	...	...	...	680	259,240	...	...
Total.....	7	2,430	700	...	1286	465,180	78,810	12,280

Hankow, 17th Nov., 1870.

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